Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 35. HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE No. 2585.

A SHANGHAI RUMOR THAT RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN DISASTROUSLY BEATEN

Said to Have Been a Two Days' Fight on the Yalu---Russians Claim Japanese Have Not Advanced---Vladivostok Ships Get Away in the Fog---Sickness in Japanese Army.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, April 29.—It is reported that the Russians have been disastrously repulsed in a two days' fight on the Yalu.

VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON ESCAPES.

TOKIO, April 29.—It is reported that the Vladivostok ships dodged the Japanese squadron in the fog and regained their home port.

BAD WEATHER ON YALU.

LIAOYANG, April 29.—The Japanese non-advance is attributed to the severity of the weather. There is much sickness in the Japanese army.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—Russian torpedo boats of the Vladivostok squadron sunk the Japanese transport Kinshuima Maru on April 26. Seventeen officers and 170 men were saved. Two hundred of those on board refused to surrender and were sent to the bottom. The transport Makamura was also sunk. Her crew were saved.

PORT ARTHUR, April 28.—A number of Japanese torpedo boats, supported by a squadron of war vessels, have appeared here again. They exchanged shots with the Russian forts and retired. No damage was done.

TRANSPORT REPORTED SUNK.

PARIS, April 28.—It is reported that a Russian submarine boat has sunk a Japanese transport carrying 600 men to Korea.

LINEOVITCH A GOVERNOR.

VLADIVOSTOK, April 28.—Viceroy Alexieff has appointed Gen. Lineovitch Governor of the Amur Territory.

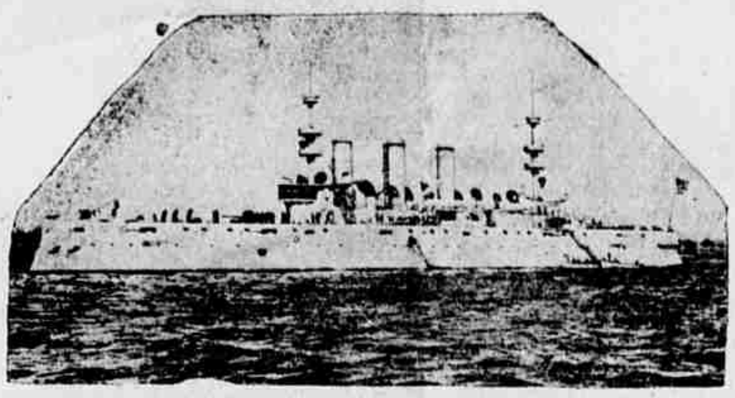
BLOWN UP RAILWAY.

IRKUTSK, April 28.—The Japanese have blown up a portion of the railway at Khailar. The resultant damage is insignificant.

RUSSIANS HARASSING CHINESE.

TIENTSIN, April 28.—It is reported that 4000 Russians are harassing Chinese villages between Kinchow and Yinkow. The Russians are constructing pontoons across the Liao.

NEW YORK AND BENNINGTON HAVE SAILED FOR HONOLULU



THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The flagship New York and the gunboat Bennington have sailed from Panama for Honolulu on their way to the northern coast for a summer's cruise. The cruisers Marblehead and Boston will be due here in ten days for a brief stay, and the monitor Wyoming is reported to have started on her way to this port. The gunboat Concord is also on her way up the coast from the isthmus.

TO DOUBLE TRACK RAILROAD.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—The Government will double track the Siberian railroad. It is estimated that the work will require eighteen months.

SKRYDLOFF SOON TO LEAVE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—Admiral Skrydloff will leave here for Port Aurthur on May 5.

RUMORED RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

PARIS, April 27.—An unconfirmed report from Vladivostok says that the Russian squadron has sunk four Japanese transports carrying 4000 men.

RUSSIA HAS SUBMARINES.

PORT ARTHUR, April 27.—Experiments with submarine boats at this port have proved successful.

JAPANESE REPULSED.

LIAOYANG, April 28.—During the night the Japanese attacked the Manchurian village of Lizama and were repulsed with heavy loss.

SKRYDLOFF GOES TO MOSCOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, April 27.—Admiral Skrydloff left today for Moscow whence he will soon proceed to the Far East.

THE ARMORED CRUISER CALIFORNIA FLOATS IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The cruiser California was launched yesterday.

The Union Iron Works contracted to build the armored cruiser California for $3,800,000. This is for hull and machinery alone. Her armament will cost another million dollars. Thus the vessel, destined to be one of the most powerful ships of her class in the American navy, will cost nearly five million dollars when completed. She is a sister vessel to the Colorado, West Virginia, South Dakota, Pennsylvania and Maryland, all of which are now in course of construction. The California is to make a speed of twenty-two knots and have a complement of forty-seven officers and 782 men. She is 502 feet long, sixty-nine feet and six inches broad, and has an extreme draught of twenty-six feet, six inches.

The armament of the vessel will consist of four 8-inch guns, mounted in pairs in two electrically controlled, elliptical, balanced turrets, placed on the middle line, one forward and one aft, each having an arc of train of at least 270 degrees. On the upper deck, at the corners of the superstructure, there will be four 6-inch guns, mounted in sponsons, one in each corner, and each having either a bow or stern fire, with an arc of train of at least 145 degrees. There will be, in addition, a gun deck battery of ten 6-inch guns forming a broadside, five on each side, the arc of fire of each being not less than 110 degrees, or at least 55 degrees forward and 55 degrees abaft the beam, excepting in the case of the forward pair, which are so arranged as to be capable of direct ahead fire. There will also be a formidable secondary battery, consisting of eighteen 3-inch breechloading rifles, twelve 3-pounders, two machine guns and six automatic guns of small calibre, mounted in the most commanding positions practicable and having large arcs of fire. In the lower top there will be two automatic 1-pounders, and in the upper military top a single shot 1-pounder. Torpedo tubes have also been provided for.

The cruiser South Dakota, a sister to the California, is now building at the Union Iron Works.

GREEKS AND BULGARIANS FIGHT.

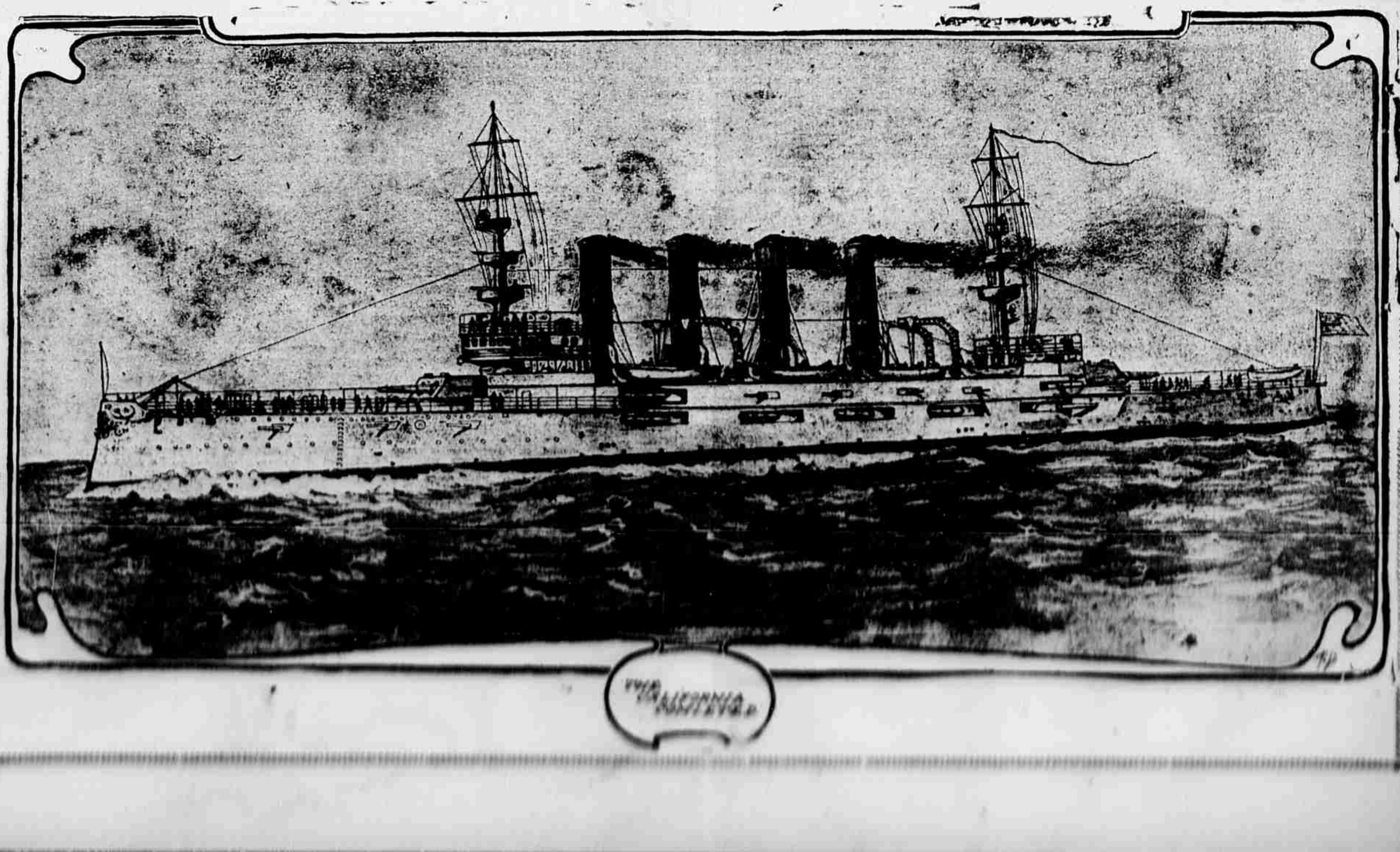
SALONICA, April 29.—Greeks and Bulgarians have had a conflict here in which twenty were killed and wounded.

DUBLIN GREETS ITS SOVEREIGNS.

DUBLIN, April 29.—The King and Queen were received here with a great ovation.

PU LUN AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Prince Pu Lun has arrived.



$10,000 FOR SON'S DEATH

Suit Against the Rapid Transit Company.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Manuel Ferreira's suit for $10,000 damages against Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., on account of the killing of plaintiff's son by an electric car on Liliha street in November, 1901, soon after that line was opened, came on for trial before Judge Robinson Monday morning, but a jury was not obtained until after a special venire was returned yesterday morning. Holmes & Stanley and E. M. Watson appeared for plaintiff, and Castle & Withington and W. L. Whitney for defendant.

Both sides exercised all their challenges before the following named jurors were found satisfactory and sworn: M. J. Carroll, Arch. S. Robertson, W. C. Wilder, John H. Naone, Starr Kapu, Jas. D. Dougherty, S. Wm. Spencer, Geo. Dillingham, R. L. Scott, John Andrews, Patrick Ryan and Emmett May.

After a good while in negotiating the conditions, the proposition of the plaintiff's counsel to have the jury view the scene of the accident was adopted. The defendant provided a special car for the trip.

STORY BY EYEWITNESS.

Captain Richard, a veteran native cowboy who was an eyewitness of the accident, testified in the afternoon. He was returning from a cattle-driving expedition in the back country, with him being George Holt and young Ferreira, all on horseback. Witness felt a great attachment for Ferreira, saying in the course of his evidence that he had known him from the time he was a little boy.

The three cattle drivers were at a point on Liliha street, between Wyllie and Judd streets, when they saw a car approaching from town. They halted their horses at one side of the road to see the car pass. After it had passed they proceeded down the street toward town, Richard living some distance farther along off Liliha street. The car was returning townward a little later and overtook the riders. At that time the margin of the road outside the car track on the Ewa side was narrow and not in good repair, while there was comparatively smooth going on the Waikiki side where all the wheeled traffic went. Witness and Holt, the latter being on a skittish horse, took the Waikiki side and witness called on Ferreira to cross over with them. The boy replied that he was all right, as there was room enough for one horse on the Ewa side.

The car was first observed approaching them from the rear at a distance of about fifty yards. Witness testified that the motorman did not put on brakes or check the speed of the car as it came on. The boy Ferreira's horse had taken fright at the car and was running away with a sidling pace. It got upon the track and was struck by the car. The boy was thrown in front of the car and his horse ran away. Not until the horse was struck, the witness testified, did the motorman put on brakes. When the car was stopped the dead body of the boy was found underneath the car midway between the front and rear wheels. From the place where the horse was struck to that where the car stopped witness said the distance was the same as between two trolley poles.

The old man did not wait to see all that was done. "I felt sad," he said as reason for leaving, "because I was fond of the boy." There was no doctor on the spot while witness was there.

A good deal of discussion between counsel took place over evidence of Richard as to the car's speed. In former days, as his title suggested, he was an inter-island skipper. He said he could hardly compare the car to a sailing vessel by way of getting at an estimate, as sometimes there was no wind for the vessel and she did not make so many knots then. Asked if he was familiar with the speed of electric cars, his answers revealed that he had never ridden upon one. Horseback was always his preference for land travel. At length the court allowed him to make an estimate on the basis of a horse's speed. He believed if he made his horse gallop hard he could do twenty miles an hour in the saddle. From that he judged that the car, when it struck young Ferreira's horse, was going faster than he could make his horse go, hence it was more than twenty miles an hour.

Dr. J. T. McDonald, who conducted the post mortem examination, testified as to the cause of young Ferreira's death, giving a technical description of the fatal injuries.

INHERITANCE PAID OVER.

J. O. Carter, guardian of Charles Mark Hardee, minor, has filed a settlement of accounts and receipt with a petition for discharge. The minor came of age on March 10, 1904. His share under the will of his father, less legal charges, was $4373.44 and this has been paid over to him by the guardian in $3500 of Waialua bonds and $873.44 cash. Mr. Carter was appointed guardian of the Hardee minors on November 22, 1889.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce to Hiram Kolomoku against his wife Mary Ann Kolomoku on the ground of her [illegible] alleged in the libel. [illegible] appeared for the libellant and Robertson & Wilder for the libellee. After the libellant had rested, Mr. Robertson asked that the custody of the youngest child, a girl three years old, be awarded to [illegible] the allegations of the libel. The libellant offered no objections and the court in giving judgment awarded the custody of the [illegible] to the father and that of the youngest child to the mother.

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce to Arcenia de F. Souza against Jose de Souza on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

WANTS HIS MONEY.

W. A. Wall, commissioner in the partition suit of M. F. Scott vs. Pilipo et al., by his attorneys, Castle & Withington, has filed a motion for order of payment of the several accounts and bills filed in the case for work, labor and services in connection with the partition and moneys actually paid out in such behalf. There is a total of $603 for sundry purposes and a bill of $250 from Castle & Withington for searching title.

DEMURRER TO INJUNCTION.

M. F. Prosser, Assistant Attorney General, has filed a demurrer to the bill for injunction of John Lucas against Hawaiian-American Engineering & Construction Co. and C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works. It points out alleged flaws in the complaint and prays that respondent Holloway be dismissed from court with his costs.

DEATH OF HEIR.

Edmund H. Hart, guardian of the estate of Kawaihaunuiokahoupookane, alias Kawaihau Mahuka, a minor, suggests to the court the death of the minor and discontinues his petition for license to sell the minor's real estate.

ST. GAUDEN'S WORK AT OAHU COLLEGE

Mrs. Oliver P. Emerson has lent to Oahu College several valuable works of art. They include a bas-relief of Bastien-Lepage, the celebrated French painter, by St. Gaudens and photographs of several of St. Gaudens' other works. Among these latter are the Figure of an Angel, which is the Smith Memorial at Newport, R. I.; the Shaw Memorial, at Boston; The Puritan, at Springfield, Mass., and a Caryatid from the house of Mr. Vanderbilt in New York. There are also photographs of the Roman Campagna, of Praxiteles's Head of Hermes, of Donatello's St. George, of Michelangelo's David, and of Verrochio's General Colleoni. These accessions to the College Art collection will be placed in Pauahi Hall. In the main Assembly Hall will be grouped the St. Gaudens' collection where they may be viewed under favorable conditions and studied. The other photographs will be hung in the recitation rooms. This valuable collection will be an interesting exhibit not only to the students but to the friends of the school generally for, in addition to the photographs of the celebrated works of art gathered by Mr. and Mrs. Emerson when they were in Europe, it makes the best and most complete representation of Mr. St. Gaudens' work in Honolulu.

POLYGAMY CHARGE FACES MACKINTOSH

On a charge of polygamy, D. A. Mackintosh, a well known young man here, was arrested yesterday by Detective Renear on a warrant sworn to by Daniel Nicolson, stepfather of Clara Neidering, alleged wife No. 2. Mr. Nicolson is the assistant superintendent of the Rapid Transit Company. In his complaint Mr. Nicolson makes the following allegations:

That one D. A. Mackintosh did, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, during one month last past prior to and including the 31st day of January, 1904, being a married person, to wit, the married husband of one Marion C. Tunstead, cohabit as husband and wife, with another, to wit, with one Clara Neidering, to whom he was married in Canada, while his said first wife was still living and undivorced, and he, the said D. A. Mackintosh, did then and there and thereby commit the crime of polygamy, contrary to the provisions of section 86 of the Penal Laws of 1897, of the Territory of Hawaii.

(Signed) DANIEL NICOLSON.

It is alleged that Mackintosh left his first wife, Maria Tunstead, in San Francisco several years ago. Lately wife No. 1 heard of Mackintosh being here, and that he had again married. She wrote to a friend here, and wife No. 2 heard that her husband already had a wife who was undivorced from him. Mr. Nicolson heard that Mr. Mackintosh intended leaving Honolulu on the China and yesterday swore to the above warrant.

Mackintosh is held at the Police Station without bail. He is a well known athlete and an active association football player during the last season's games.

SUGAR BOILER'S HOUSE BURNED AT LAHAINA

To the Advertiser from Lahaina: Sugarboiler Henning's house was discovered on fire at 1 p. m. Fire started on the roof, due probably to sparks from the mill. No one was in the house at the time. The Lahaina Salvage Corps, formed of mill hands, saved practically all the furniture and prevented the flames from spreading to adjoining buildings. Henning's family is in Honolulu. The house was totally consumed. It was insured.

THE SCRATCH OF A PIN may cause the loss of a limb or even death when blood poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and unequaled as a quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS OF ODDFELLOWSHIP

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Last night the combined organizations of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Honolulu celebrated the eighty-fifth anniversary of the order by literary exercises and a dance in Progress hall. Decorations of the hall consisted of United States flags and lodge banners effectively draped or hung. Two large flags, each caught up with tasseled cord and the floats of both gathered with a Hawaiian ensign shield having I. O. O. F. emblems on the face, stretched across the arch of the platform.

The local organizations consist of Polynesian encampment, Excelsior and Harmony primary lodges, and Pacific and Olive Branch lodges of the Rebekah degree for ladies.

Bro. E. A. Jacobsen, shortly after 8 o'clock, called the assembly to order and asked Dr. C. T. Rodgers, Past Grand, to invoke the divine blessing.

Bro. Ed. Hingley, District Deputy Grand Sire, after the opening prayer read the proclamation of observance of the anniversary.

MR. MAGOON'S ADDRESS.

Bro. J. Alfred Magoon, Past Grand, now delivered the anniversary address, headed on the program, "Remarks on Oddfellowship." He said in part:

The motto of our order is "Friendship, Love and Truth." I am at a loss to understand why the word "Friendship" was made a part of this motto, unless for euphony; for certainly love includes friendship. If for euphony, I freely admit that the words love and truth do not sound so pleasing to the ear as friendship, love and truth. But what words express more than love and truth? They are the sum and substance of everything under the starry canopy of heaven. The passion of love controlled by the mind differentiates man from the beast in his physical characteristics. The power of reason by which we are enabled to investigate the relation between cause and effect, and thereby arrive at ultimate truth, differentiates man from the beast in his intellectual characteristics. * * *

Superstition, whose irreconcilable enemy is knowledge, and every phase of which is soon to pass away under the dissolving rays of reason, assisted by scientific investigation, held full sway in Hawaii nei until the year 1820. * * * But though the chiefs have renounced their ancient idolatry, and the priests no longer perform their mystic and bloody rites of the heiau, and though on the ruins of their temples altars are now being erected for worship of the living God, yet the deep impressions made in childhood by the songs, legends and horrid rites connected with their long established superstitions, and the feelings and habits cherished by them in subsequent life are not, by the simple proclamation of a King or the resignation of a priest, to be removed at once from the mind of the unenlightened Hawaiian, who in the sighing of the breeze, the gloom of the night, the boding eclipse, the meteor's glance, the lightning's flash, the thunder's roar, the earthquake's shock, is accustomed to recognize the dreaded presence of the Deity.

On the first day of January, 1863, the sun rose in all its splendor upon millions of human beings in our own land, in bondage and in chains; but before it sank beneath the Western horizon of that Winter day, they were free—a work made possible by intellectual giants such as Garrison and Lovejoy, Phillips, Beecher and Whittier, with the co-operation of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Lydia Maria Child, Lucretia Mott, and a host of others whose names are too numerous to mention here, as noble a band of women as ever lived, whose courage through twenty years and more, in one of the most bitter struggles that was ever known, never failed, and whose zeal, even mob violence could not cool. And this brings me to that part of my subject where it is proper to make mention of our beloved sisters, the Daughters of Rebecca. * * *

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is a benevolent institution having a special care for the widow and the orphan. An Odd Fellow who sees the darkness of death overshadowing him knows that his widow and child will be the objects of the loving care of his brothers. What greater comfort can a man receive at the inexorable approach of death than to feel that the loved ones he is leaving will be protected. This feature alone is enough to make the organization immortal. A part of its work is to visit the sick and to bury the dead, but when we have followed our brother to his final resting place we are called together once a year to memorialize his virtues. We not only visit our brothers when they are sick, but we give them material aid while they are disabled. Whether they desire it or not they are to receive regular weekly allowance for support and sustenance. We therefore embody the principles of life insurance with much more beneficial results than is to be obtained under any other form of insurance. In looking over the report of one of the large life insurance companies in the United States for last year, I saw that it had paid to its policy holders almost 2 1-2 millions of dollars ($2,423,856.33), while during our last fiscal year our Order paid in sick and funeral benefits, and to widows and orphans over 3 1-2 millions of dollars ($3,559,794.36), and this does not take into account the large amount that must have been raised during the same period by contributions taken up in lodges for the benefit of Odd Fellows and their families for purposes not authorized by the laws of the Order in the disbursement of Lodge funds. * * *

Though Odd Fellowship has witnessed the emancipation of the slave, the partial emancipation of woman, and many other reforms, we must not rest content. * * * The great evil of intemperance still stalks abroad in the land like a hydra-headed monster. "Who hath woe; who hath sorrow; who hath contentions; who hath babblings; who hath wounds without cause; who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine. They that go to seek wine. Look not upon the wine when it is red; when it giveth its color in the cup; when it moveth itself aright. At last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." These words are as true today as when they were uttered thousands of years ago, and yet the curse of the use of alcoholic liquors appears to be as great as ever. All efforts to put it down seem to be in vain. The agonizing cries and groans of outraged women and helpless children are filling the heavens with their protest against it.

The complete emancipation of woman is a consummation worthy of the greatest efforts of our Order. Our forefathers of American Independence fought against taxation without representation. Every woman who owns property today is taxed without representation. The only reason that woman has not a direct voice in her own government is that a great many of her sex do not desire it, and what has been accomplished so far has been forced upon her against their vigorous protest. * * * *

Then finally let us as brothers and sisters of the fraternity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows pledge ourselves anew to the principles of Friendship, Love and Truth. Let us put on our armor and dedicate ourselves to the continuance of the great moral battle in which the civilization of the world is now engaged to final victory. Let us strive to the end that it may be said of each as the last sad tribute of respect is paid us:

"He added to the sum of human joy, and were every one to whom he did some loving service to bring a blossom to his grave he would sleep tonight beneath a wilderness of flowers."

MR. BANSLEY'S ADDRESS.

Bro. W. J. Bansley delivered an address on "Foreign Oddfellowship," both instructive and eloquent, which was heartily applauded.

Since that day exactly 85 years ago, when Thomas Wiley and four companions instituted the order at Baltimore, Odd Fellowship had grown until the latest records showed 23,000 subordinate lodges, Rebekah lodges, encampments and cantons, with an aggregate membership of 1,330,000. It was safe to say that today the order contains 1,500,000 members. The great mass of this number was confined to the continent of North America.

There were six independent jurisdictions. Australia had 288 subordinate lodges with 20,000 members. Germany had 97 lodges with 5200. Sweden had 36 lodges and 2700 members, and Denmark 30 with a membership of 3000. The Netherlands and Switzerland together had 500. Some diversity existed in the method of conducting lodges in those foreign jurisdictions, due to different habits of thought among the peoples as compared with Americans. The Sovereign Grand Lodge allowed foreign lodges a certain amount of latitude. In Australia and Germany the business of lodges was conducted in the lowest or initiatory degree, while in America it was conducted in the highest degree.

Great stress was laid on the beneficial history of the order in Australia, a [illegible] on his visit to that country. It could not be assumed, however, that all of the wisdom in Odd Fellowship was confined to the United States and Canada. Although the Odd Fellows of foreign jurisdictions differed from the American fraternity in some respects, they were just as faithful to the principles of Friendship, Love and Truth. New Zealand was taking steps to establish an Odd Fellows home. Danish Odd Fellows had erected a hospital for lepers in Iceland and presented it to the Government of Denmark for all time. In Copenhagen their fraternity had purchased the Schimmelmann Palace of Music, formerly the palace of Prince Frederick, at a cost of $1,100,000 and transformed it into an Odd Fellows Home. The Swedish Odd Fellows had bought for a similar purpose a building at a cost approximating $1,000,000.

Mr. Bausley spoke of the great benefit of the order to young men from home and proceeded to speak of poor success in endeavoring to establish the order in South American countries. It had died out in Chili and Peru and was evidently on its last legs in Argentina.

From 1830 to the present time $100,000,000 has been expended by Odd Fellows for the relief of the sick, burial of the dead and care of widows and orphans, yet the expenditures on lodge records were far from telling the tale of benevolence.

The speaker told of the orphanage today sheltering 150 orphans established, maintained and managed at Gilroy, Cal., by the Rebekahs. From this he concluded by saying that a degree might yet be created with more impressive ceremonies and gorgeous regalia than that of Rebekah, but none but the all-seeing eye of God would ever be able to fully distinguish the beauty of the work done by the Sisters of Rebekah.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Sister Margaret Howard, Past Noble Grand, gave a recitation with beautiful effect.

Instrumental music was rendered by Bros. C. A. Simpson, guitar, and H. Simpson, mandolin.

A recitation by Bro. H. T. Moore concluded the literary program. It was a good effort and amidst the applause that followed Mr. Jacobson announced the dance. At this chairs disappeared like the seats of a circus tent during "the after piece."

There were fourteen items, with three extras, upon the dancing engagements card. The Ellis Bros. furnished the music.

Committees for carrying out the celebration were as follows:

Reception—Bro. E. E. Hingley, D. D. G. S., Bro. L. Todd, Bro. Z. Copeland, Sister F. M. Coon, P. N. G., Sister May Weir, P. N. G.

Entertainment—Bro. F. M. McGrew, Bro. W. F. Hall, Sister May Weir, P. N. G.

Hall and Music—Bro. F. G. Noyes, Bro. Paul Smith, P. G., Sister Mabel Bruns.

Decorations—Bro. W. F. Hall, Bro. Paul Smith, P. G., Bro. F. M. McGrew, Bro. E. A. Jacobson, Bro. F. G. Noyes.

Floor Committee—Bro. F. G. Noyes, floor manager; Bro. B. F. Boyden, Bro. Paul Smith, P. G., Sister Mabel Bruns.

THE WORRIED WOMEN.

They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overladen woman rest as much as possible; and, above all, place at her command a bottle of **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of homes. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Nutrition, Low Vitality, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Scrofula, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. At chemists.

STARLING IS KEPT OUT

Perkins Points Out a Possible Danger to Hawaii.

The little British starling will not be brought into the islands to combat the Japanese beetle and earth worms. Professor R. L. C. Perkins, assistant superintendent of entomology, presented a report on the matter to the Board of Agriculture yesterday in which he suggested possible dangers, and pointed out that the introduction of the starling was prohibited by federal statute.

It was decided therefore that nothing further be done in regard to the introduction of the starling. Mr. Perkins' recommendations on the subject were as follows:

Honolulu, April 22, 1904.

Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, T. H.

Gentlemen: With regard to the letter of Mr. Munro referred to me, to report on, concerning the introduction of the "British starling," I may say that the introduction of this bird into the United States is absolutely prohibited. The bird in question is somewhat allied to the "minah," but in my opinion, in this country, if it should thrive, would be vastly superior to the latter. The reason why the starling is prohibited is clearly because it is partly frugivorous, being particularly fond of cherries and some varieties of pear (not alligator pears); but the majority of fruits it leaves alone. As it has the habit of digging into the soil after cutworms, etc., Mr. Munro is perfectly correct in saying it would be most beneficial against these and against Japanese beetle, the larvae of the latter being subterannean. I cannot remember, although I have dissected scores of these birds, ever seeing beneficial insects in the stomach of the starling, but with this or any other bird, the fullest investigation on this point would have to be made before importation is effected, if it could be legalized.

The minah for instance, in certain localities, destroys thousands of the most beneficial insects we have, and if the starling or any other imported bird should do likewise, the damage done this way might far outweigh any advantage. All these points should be carefully considered and investigated here before any liberation of such birds is made.

Yours obediently,
R. L. C. PERKINS.

* * *

The U. S. Iroquois leaves today for a cruise of four days in Pearl Harbor lochs.

REFORESTING IN WAIANAE

Fencing Proves to Solve Vexing Problem.

As a result of the fencing in of the upper lands in Ewa and Waianae, the Waianae mountains are again being overgrown with forest trees. Ralph S. Hosmer, superintendent of Forestry, who has just returned from an investigation of the forestry question on the other side of the island, is greatly encouraged over the results of his trip.

"I made the trip in company with H. M. von Holt," said Forester Hosmer yesterday. "After leaving Honolulu we went to the ridge of Waianae hill, where Mr. von Holt has his summer camp. On the way down from there we passed the plot where the Oahu Railway is making an experiment with trees. A tract of two or three acres has been planted with eucalyptus, gravellia robusta and other trees and they are all doing well. The experiment station is at an elevation of about 1800 feet.

"We then rode up the basin, paralelling the Waianae hill, to the upper edge of Waianae-uka where is located the United States military reservation. Some of the grazing land in this district has been set aside by the owners as private forest reserves. Fences have been erected at different elevations, by various owners, and the cattle are kept out. The first night we spent with Manager Buick of Leilehua Ranch.

"The next day we went through the Wahiawa colony and part way along the trail which follows the main ditch into the mountains, seeing the forest there which is under fence. Then we came down into the valley back of the Oahu Plantation and went into the woods again, where the Oahu Railway had fenced off the lands leased from the Bishop Estate.

"Where the fence has been erected on the western side of the main ridge the forest is becoming much thicker, as the cattle are kept out. On the Waianae hill the increase in the density of the forest is not so marked although the trees are in much better condition where the cattle have been kept out, than in the portion where they were allowed to range. There is also a perceptible difference in places where the wild goats are allowed to run. Around the von Holt summer place where the goats have been kept out by frequent killings the trees have taken a new lease of life. Koa, kukui and sandal wood are growing beautifully now.

"It was very encouraging to me to see how the private property owners in these two districts have been helping out the forests. In the co-operation of the land owners, by keeping out cattle and goats, is one of the main aids to the final solution of the forestry problem for Hawaii."

BAD COMPANY

Not a Home in Honolulu Where This Visitor is Welcome.

The most unwelcome visitor in Honolulu.

Is any itching skin disease.

Itching piles is known in nearly every household.

And eczema is no stranger.

They're both bad company.

They come early—stay late.

We always say "good riddance" when they go.

Know how to keep them away? Use Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment cures piles and all itchiness of the skin.

A Victoria, Australia man endorses our claims.

Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes $2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

RUBBER
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO. Ltd.
STAMPS

MAN CHONG SENTENCED

Twenty-Five Years for Murder of Mahelona.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Man Chong, the murderer of Policeman John W. Mahelona, was yesterday sentenced by Judge De Bolt to be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of twenty-five years. The crime of which he had been found guilty was murder in the second degree. Being well up in years, Man Chong is as good as deprived of his liberty for the remainder of his natural life. W. S. Fleming represented the Territory, and C. W. Ashford the defendant at the sentencing.

UNAVAILABLE JURORS.

By a communication dated April 27, 1904, J. T. De Bolt, First Judge; Geo. D. Gear, Second Judge, and W. J. Robinson, Third Judge, of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, address J. M. Riggs and C. J. McCarthy, Jury Commissioners, in terms of reprimand. They say:

"We respectfully call your attention to the large number of legally disqualified persons among the list of 250 selected to serve as jurors in this Court for the year 1904."

The Judges then give a list of those selected "who were and are disqualified to act, or privileged from serving as jurors," which numbers nearly seventy. The greater number "cannot understandingly speak, read and write the English language." Several are not citizens of the United States and of the Territory. Two are over sixty years of age. Two or three are attorneys. One each is a foreign country's consul, a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners and a policeman. More than half a dozen are minors. In conclusion their Honors say:

"We, therefore, in the interest of justice and to a proper and economical administration thereof, respectfully urge upon you the importance of greater care in the selection of persons to serve as jurors for the year 1905. We also call your attention to mistakes in the initials and misspelling of names in few instances."

CONFIRMATION OF SALE.

Judge De Bolt signed a decree confirming the sale of real estate by Edmund H. Hart, commissioner, in the suit of Henry Smith, trustee, vs. John D. Holt Jr., et al. The premises situated in Honolulu were sold to Henry Smith in his capacity as administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of the estate of Robert William Holt, deceased, for $5000 as the highest bid, and the premises at Waialua to Robert L. Colburn for $110 as the highest bid. Before applying the net proceeds to the mortgages, the attorneys of plaintiff are to be paid a fee of $250 and the commissioner a fee of $200, besides which the costs of court amounting to $30.25 and the expenses of sale to $170.25 are to be paid.

ESTATE SETTLEMENT.

W. O. Smith, administrator of the estate of Ethel P. N. Gay, deceased, has rendered his second and final account. Including the balance from first account his receipts were $949.21, while the expenses paid were $53.50, leaving a balance of $895.71 due the estate. This balance forms the sole asset of the estate, against which there are claims amounting to $2395.25. An order of the court for pro rata payment of the claims is requested.

DAMAGE SUIT TRIAL.

In the trial of Manuel Ferreira's damage suit against Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. before Judge Robinson, the cross-examination of Captain Richard took a good deal of the morning session yesterday. Kaili Polohiwa, a woman living opposite the place where Ferreira's son was killed, and a boy named Robert Fuller, who was the only passenger on the car involved in the accident, were the next witnesses.

H. M. von Holt was called but the court disallowed the only question asked him.

Fred. Whitney was put on the stand to testify as to the pay of stevedores, for throwing light on the earning power of the boy had he lived.

Manuel Ferreira, plaintiff, was on the stand when the court adjourned and his cross-examination will take place this morning.

Among the exhibits filed on behalf of the plaintiff is an undertaker's bill for $190.50.

◆

KALUA STILL WITH THE REPUBLICANS

"Judge Kalua has not deserted the Republican party, and he has therefore not joined the Home Rule party," said Judge Kaulukou yesterday.

Judge Kaulukou says that the statement that Kalua has gone over to the enemy because of his removal from the bench, is not true. Judge Kaulukou says that Judge Kalua told him positively that in spite of his removal he would stick to the Republican party and work for its success on Maui, as in the past.

$100 FINE FOR TESTA

Interruption of Clerk Meheula's Trial by Juror's Illness.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Frank J. Testa, editor and proprietor of The Independent, received sentence in the United States District Court yesterday morning for circulating obscene printed matter through the United States mails. Judge Sanford B. Dole gave him the minimum penalty of the law, a fine of $100 and costs of court, committing him to the custody of Marshal E. R. Hendry until the penalty was paid.

When Mr. Testa was asked the usual question, whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him according to law, A. G. M. Robertson, counsel for the defendant, addressed the court in his behalf. In the first place he mentioned that the defendant had been convicted on but one of three counts in the indictment. Then he went on to compare the offense as proved with what he represented as much more flagrant violations of the law continuously being committed by such papers as the New York Police Gazette, the San Francisco Town Talk, Vanity Fair and other journals, of Europe as well as America, which were circulated through the United States mails. As this was not only the first offense of the defendant but the first case of the kind in Hawaii, Mr. Robertson urged that the most lenient sentence possible under the law would be adequate and fully serve the purpose of a warning to all who might require it.

J. J. Dunne, for the United States, joined the attorney for the defendant in asking for leniency upon the same general ground of first offense and first case.

Judge Dole, in his remarks preliminary to sentence, did not entertain the argument for leniency based on the apparent license enjoyed by publications on the mainland. Perhaps the authorities in some places there were lax in the enforcement of this particular law, but that should have no influence on the conduct of the officers of this court. An ideal view of the law was that it recognized offenses against the morals of the people, of a tendency to corrupt their minds, as even more serious than violations of the rights of person and property. At the same time this was a new law for Hawaii and a mild punishment for the first offense found against anybody thereunder would probably make newspapermen in general careful about what they published. It was the practice of courts under similar circumstances to be lenient, but if mild examples of offenders did not prove effective the courts increased the severity of punishment on succeeding occasions.

MEHEULA'S TRIAL.

Solomon Meheula was put on trial in the Federal court yesterday morning for having, as Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1903, destroyed certain vouchers of the sessional expenses of that body, contrary to the United States statute against the destruction of public documents.

J. J. Dunne, Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the United States, and C. W. Ashford for the defendant. The following jury was empaneled without difficulty: Ernest A. R. Ross, George Hawley, A. McKenzie, George W. Hayselden, A. G. Ferguson, Robert B. French, William Wagner, Henry P. Roth, James Merseberg, H. W. Adams, C. E. Calvert and John Coffee.

When the court resumed at 2 o'clock after the noon recess Juror Calvert was absent and inquiry brought the information that he had been taken ill. Court and counsel discussed what was to be done—continue the trial, begin anew to empanel another jury or proceed under a stipulation with the eleven jurors present. Mr. Ashford suggested the last-mentioned course, while Mr. Dunne preferred waiting to see if Mr. Calvert could not attend within a reasonable time. Judge Dole wanted first of all to receive a doctor's certificate of the juror's condition. Deputy Marshal Winter through the use of the telephone was able to report that the medical certificate was being sent in and that the physician believed Mr. Calvert would be able to resume his seat as a juror in the morning.

Judge Dole then excused the jury until 9 o'clock this morning. In the meantime an argument between counsel began on the admissibility of circumstantial evidence. Judge Dole ruled in favor of the evidence, which consists of vouchers still extant.

The question arose after Mr. Ashford refused to admit that the book of House vouchers of 1903 contained what it purported to do. Then Andrew Adams, a member of the grand jury, was called to prove the vouchers, but Mr. Ashford objected to the question if witness had been such member. Defendant's counsel claimed the record was best evidence, hence Walter B. Maling, clerk of court, was put on to prove the jurorship of Mr. Adams.

When the latter returned to the stand, Mr. Ashford objected to the course the examination was taking. Mr. Dunne, the witness being excused pending argument, stated that he intended to prove that Meheula told the grand jury that the book contained all of the vouchers, whereas in fact 29 were missing and in seven of these the defendant was personally interested.

◆

THE EXCRUCIATING PAIN from corns, bunions, or chilblains may be avoided by a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE IS AFRAID OF BANANA TRUST

Letter of Inquiry About Local Industry Comes From United Fruit Co. and Will Be Investigated Before Being Answered.

The Board of Agriculture has received a letter from a man, presumably connected with the United Fruit Co., which has a monopoly of the Bluefields banana trade, inquiring for detailed information regarding the same industry in Hawaii, but the data will not be furnished him until the local authorities are satisfied that it is not intended to be used in fighting the island industry.

The letter was presented yesterday to the Board of Agriculture by Executive Officer Holloway. Although written on letter heads of the United Fruit Co., the signature was almost illegible, although it was finally deciphered as Lewers Evart, having been written from Costa Riça.

The letter set forth a long series of inquiries relative to the banana industry of the islands. In brief these questions which were numbered are as follows:

1—Which of the islands of the group is best adapted to the cultivation of bananas?

2—What is the average value of the land, virgin soil?

3—What is the average rate of wages per man? What labor is it? Chinese, Japanese, coolie?

4—Is labor plentiful, or is there a scarcity for plantation work?

5—What are the facilities for transportation from the plantations to Honolulu?

6—What is the average freight rate per bunch of fruit from Honolulu to San Francisco?

7—What is the average weight of a bunch of bananas?

8—Can you kindly furnish me a rough analysis of the soil?

9—What height above the sea level are the best localities for bananas?

10—Is the climate malarial?

11—What is the average yearly rainfall?

12—Is there much swamp land in the islands?

13—What distance from Honolulu could land be obtained suitable for banana cultivation?

14—What land is offered for sale by the government, and what facilities and inducements are offered to prospective settlers?

15—In whose hands is the banana industry at present—squatters, small holders, or large plantations and syndicates. If the latter, I would like to know their names.

16—How many bananas are were shipped from Honolulu in 1903?

17—Would the service of an expert banana planter, who had been a success in Jamaica and Central America be likely to command lucrative remuneration in Hawaii?

Mr. Holloway suggested that probably the best plan would be to submit the letter to Jared Smith for an answer. Mr. Giffard thought best to refer the matter to the Agricultural committee. He said that when the board first attempted to secure banana cuttings of the Bluefields variety, there was a report of much opposition, and it was stated that the United Fruit Co. did not want the islands to enter into competition with them. He thought that care should be taken in giving out information, and that the matter should first be carefully considered. The trouble with the sugar industry had been that too much information had been published in the Planters' Monthly. Whenever any aid was asked of Congress, some Congressman generally appeared with a stack of Planters' Monthlies and said we didn't need legislation, pointing to enormous yields and saying we were making plenty of money now. The letter was referred to the Agricultural committee for investigation.

LAHAINA CITIZENS AWAIT GOV. CARTER'S COMING

Governor Carter will receive a rousing reception on Maui should he make up his mind to make a tour of that island. At a mass meeting held at the Lahaina courthouse on Monday evening at 7 o'clock a committee was appointed to prepare for a reception to the Governor.

Judge Kahaulelio was selected as chairman of the committee, with A. H. Hayselden, George Dunn, D. K. Kahaulelio and William White as the remaining members.

Judge Kahaulelio offered his home at Lahaina for a headquarters or "Executive Mansion" for Governor Carter during his stay, and the meeting adopted the offer with enthusiasm.

FISH PONDS DO NOT REVEAL PRESENCE OF MOSQUITOES

Investigations carried on by U. S. Entomologist Van Dine of the U. S. Experiment Station in the fish ponds at Moanalua have failed to prove that they are breeders of mosquitoes. According to the statement of Dr. Ashmead, recently published, the Hawaiian fish ponds are the mediums through which leprosy is carried to eaters of fish. The mosquitoes carried the leprosy from leprous persons, so he said, depositing their eggs in the waters of fish ponds and the fish ate the eggs.

Mr. Van Dine and Dr. C. B. Wood carried on the investigation at Moanalua. The ponds at Mr. Damon's place are mostly affected by tide water from the ocean. Some are quite brackish, and some are filled with water which if properly treated would do for domestic purposes.

Mr. Van Dine skimmed the water with a screen, going beneath certain houses which project over some of the ponds, and the results brought not a single mosquito embryo to light.

Dr. Wood states that this investigation has proven the fallacy of Dr. Ashmead's statements, he having been of opinion right along that the theory was without foundation.

HAALELEA FUNERAL

Impressive Services at the Kawaiahao Church.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Services over the remains of the late Mrs. A. A. Haalelea were held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Kawaiahao church, the interment being in the Haalelea plot in Kawaiahao cemetery. The church was beautifully decorated, the choir rail and pastor's platform being screened with floral set pieces and potted plants. Several large pieces, including two crosses of white lilies, were conspicuous near the central part of the platform. A cross of white lilies also occupied a place at the head of the casket.

The remains were brought from the old Haalelea home on Richards street to the church with formal ceremony, the pall-bearers walking beside the hearse, with a large concourse of relatives and friends following in carriages.

Prof. Berger played a dirge upon the organ as the casket was brought into the church, Miss Byington of Kamehameha playing afterward for the singing. The services opended with the singing of Nearer, My God, to Thee, by the Kawaiahao church choir. An impressive feature of the services was the baritone solo sung by Mr. Lot Kaulukou. Rev. Henry Parker, pastor of the church, and a close friend of the deceased for forty years, spoke impressively of the life-work of Mrs. Haalelea. "A good woman has gone to her rest," was his opening sentence. He told of her unswerving devotion to Kawaiahao church and the Hawaiian people, her most earnest hope being that the church would always continue to do good in the future as in the past, among the Hawaiians. He had never in all his long acquaintance with the deceased, known Mrs. Haalelea to speak an unkind word of any one. The work of the church had been much affected by Mrs. Haalelea's absence during the past year, owing to illness.

Rev. Mr. Lono, pastor of Kaumakapili church, spoke in Hawaiian, telling of the many womanly attributes of the deceased.

Following the church services the remains were conveyed to the family plot. The choir sang Zion, Aloha Oe and Sweet By and By as the casket was lowered into the grave.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. Samuel Parker, Mark Robinson, Robert Lewers, Edward K. Lilikalani, Frank Archer, Allan Herbert, J. O. Carter and George P. Castle.

Mrs. Haalelea's death on Tuesday was not entirely unexpected as she has been failing rapidly, especially since the death of her nephew, William Coney, a few weeks ago. Mrs. Haalelea buoyed her life up in the hope of seeing her niece and adopted daughter, Mrs. Heinrich Renjes, who arrived last week from Germany. Her death occurred at 9:35 a. m. Tuesday. She was born at Hilo, July 21, 1842, Mrs. L. L. Coney and Mr. John Ena being her sister and brother. When quite young she married Haalelea, a chief of the ancient regime.

◆

ROOSEVELT SIGNS ELECTRIC FRANCHISE

W. O. Smith has been notified by cable from Washington that the bill granting a franchise to the Hawaiian Electric Co. has been signed by President Roosevelt and it is now a law. The law takes effect immediately. A number of changes have been made in the bill from the form in which it was passed by the legislature. Of most interest to the people of Honolulu is the section making the maximum charge for electricity not more than seventeen cents for one kilowat hour. The franchise is also limited to the district of Honolulu, instead of being a blanket franchise covering the entire island of Oahu. The franchise can be amended or repealed by Congress or by the local legislature with the approval of Congress.

◆

John Sherman has resigned as manager of the Hawaiian Agricultural Co.'s plantation at Pahala, Hawaii. He took the position with great reluctance two or three years ago, the offer of it having intercepted him at Honolulu just as he and Mrs. Sherman were going to sail for the mainland. Mr. Sherman, after a great many years of service as sugar mill engineer, felt then he was entitled to a rest.

HOSPITALS SUFFERING

Leahi Home Kept Up by Private Means.

Yesterday the Board of Health held its weekly meeting in the office lately occupied by the plumbing inspector in Kapuaiwa building. President L. E. Pinkham was in the chair, with him being present Assistant Attorney General M. F. Prosser, John C. Lane, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Fred. C. Smith and Dr. W. H. Mays. C. Charlock, secretary, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer, were in attendance.

THE BUSINESS PRESENTED.

President Pinkham laid the principal business of the meeting before the Board in the following written address:

Honolulu, April 27, 1904.

To the Members of the Board of Health.

The matters to come before you today are limited to generalities.

Your President has had interviews with Bishop Libert and the Rev. H. H. Parker, relative to cemeteries, and finds both gentlemen liberal in their views toward, conserving the public health. It would be useless at this time to offer any suggestions until the subject in all its details has been thoroughly studied and weighed.

The time approaches when Dr. Cooper will attend the "Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health officers with the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service" and take his place at the head of the "Committee on Leprosy."

Your President has addressed the Governor on the subject, and spoken to the committee from the recent Legislature also on the matter.

It would seem an opportunity to interest the highest medical and scientific skill in the study and investigation of this disease, in the hope that ultimately knowledge and means may be found for its amelioration, and possible cure.

Your President believes the subject should be presented to the lepers themselves in the most dispassionate and intelligent manner, that their desire for scientific investigation may be brought to the attention of the highest medical authorities.

It is too early to do more than to create a sentiment in Hawaii, and draw the attention of specialists more particularly to the need for study of the disease.

Your President regrets to report several hospitals are suffering from the lack of funds. The care of the sick is an imperative duty that cannot be shirked, though the government must be protected from imposition. The Leahi Home for Incurables is notably in need of funds, and only through the generosity of its treasurer has it been able to continue.

A solution of the problem is hoped for before your next meeting.

Except a few routine items there is nothing further to bring before you.

Respectfully,
(Signed) L. E. PINKHAM,
President, Board of Health.

PESTILENCE IN ORIENT.

L. E. Cofer, Passed Assistant Surgeon, Chief Quarantine Officer, Territory of Hawaii, sent in a report on the health conditions in the Orient as follows:

Hongkong, two weeks to April 5, 1904.—Asiatic Cholera, cases 1, deaths 1; Smallpox, cases 3, deaths 2; Plague, cases 3, deaths 3.

Shanghai, two weeks to April 3.—Smallpox, cases 5, deaths 28.

Nagasaki, two weeks to April 11.—Smallpox, cases 4, deaths 5.

Kobe, two weeks to April 13.—Smallpox, cases 2, deaths 0.

Yokohama, two weeks to April 16.—Clean.

PLAGUE AT AUCKLAND.

W. R. Hoare, British Consul, communicated a cablegram from J. G. Ward for Premier of New Zealand, received from Wellington on Sunday evening, saying:

"Regret inform you one death from plague occurred yesterday at Auckland. All precautions taken. Contracts well and under supervision."

OTHER MATTERS.

President Pinkham stated that Inspector Bowman at Hilo had written complaining of smoke nuisance there.

"Is it prejudicial to the public health?" Mr. Prosser judicially inquired.

"It is prejudicial to their clothing," the president replied.

A motion to place the letter on file was carried.

There was an informal discussion on the supply of medicines for the free dispensary, bringing up some talk of the probabilities of Government physicians generally keeping their positions under the nominal salaries allowed them by the Legislature. Nothing definite on the matter was revealed.

◆

Portuguese Consul Canavarro is investigating a raid made by officers Apana and Luahiwa on Saturday night at a store on Beretania street conducted by one Fernandes. A number of men and women who were in the place allege they were attacked and insulted by the officers. The Consul will be present at the court proceedings this morning.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month	$ .50
Per Month, Foreign	.75
Per Year	5.00
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Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : APRIL 29

A BAFFLED CONSPIRACY.

The conspiracy to control the Hawaiian courts and use them for a base purpose dies hard but it is dying nevertheless. Three years ago it was intrenched and arrogant; now its breastworks are smashed and the hospital is full of its wounded. Two of the conspirators are out of office, disbarred from the practice of law; the man who was depended upon in the Senate of the United States to aid its propaganda is facing the prison door waiting for the scissors of the convict barber; one of its Circuit judges, shown to be an impostor, is soon to see the close of the last term he will ever get on the Hawaiian bench; and another, whose judicial career has been signalized by the emptying of jails and by his banquet toast, "Success to Crime," can have no hope of reappointment. As vacancies occur, the President has filled them with good men and before long all that exists of the Circuit Court conspiracy will be an unhappy memory and a bad smell.

During these years of judicial misconduct, two judges of the Supreme Court have held the ground against the enemies of justice and of good government. These high-minded jurists are Chief Justice Frear and Associate Justice Perry. Sitting with them on the bench has been a carpet-bagger whose decisions on any political matter or on any matter having to do with the progress of the conspiracy in the lower courts, could always be forecasted. This man, too, will soon go off the bench; but in going, he and his embittered followers would like to pull Justices Frear and Perry after him. Hatred of these two honest jurists affords the remnant of the old gang their only hope. If they can punish Frear and Perry for standing in the way of their political schemes that will be something gained to match so much lost; and then if they can secure men of their own for the vacancies, once more the old conspiracy will find itself intrenched on higher ground.

But neither the people, the Governor nor the President will stand for any more scandals on the bench; those in authority are not going to take risks in such a grave matter. The Hawaiian public have learned from the admirable appointments so far made what to expect of the Governor and President. It will look for as good selections hereafter; and its sympathies are strongly enlisted against any scheme to punish Judges Frear and Perry for combating those who would have turned the administration of justice into a political machine. Their work has earned the highest consideration at the hands of the appointive power. Nothing can be said against their honesty, their capacity or their motives. True, there are other men, such as Hartwell, Highton, Hatch and Cooper against whom no objections can be raised; and one of these will, no doubt, secure the place to be vacated, for the Territory's good, by Justice Galbraith. But it would surely be a poor encouragement to the future exercise of courage and highmindedness on the Supreme Bench to punish Justices Frear and Perry for the enemies they have made in the plain performance of their duty.

◆

What is the matter with auditing in this Territory? Every few days the public hears of a shortage either in public office or private employment which has escaped notice for weeks or months by auditors whose chief business is to see that accounts are kept straight. Even in such well-managed institution as a bank or a great sugar house, embezzlement seems to call for no especial skill of concealment up to a point where the loss is so large that it shows itself. In the Territorial government the same state of facts has always prevailed. Surely there must be something radically wrong with the auditing system. Is it because men, out of good fellowship, do not like to ransack the accounts of their friends or has the ennui of the tropics torpified the spirit of investigation?

◆

The ability of Assistant U. S. Attorney Dunne in the presentation of the Postoffice case in the Federal court marks him as one of the most capable lawyers at the Hawaiian bar. Professional opinion applauds the work for its perfection of detail and attributes to it the unanimous decision of a jury with whom defendant's counsel professed himself as entirely satisfied.

◆

Utah did not seem to be disturbed over the State law forbidding plural marriages, but President Smith's proclamation the other day, forbidding them in the name of the Church, seems to have been a settler. Hereafter Utah, instead of putting wives in double harness will drive them tandem, like the law-abiding people of the great American divorce belt.

◆

February 1st the price of 96° centrifugals in New York was [illegible] or $[illegible] per ton. Today the price is [illegible] or $[illegible] per ton, a rise of $[illegible] per ton which would mean nearly $[illegible] [illegible] between the highest and lowest quotations. This [illegible] brings the [illegible] within $[illegible] per ton of beet sugar.

FREAR DID RIGHT.

The "chops and tomato sauce" evidence which Dickens ridiculed is akin to that of the production of a letter written by Judge Frear to Representative Chillingworth before the County bill was enacted, suggesting certain things that ought to go into that measure. The charge which the citation of the letter is intended to support, is that Judge Frear helped to frame a law which he afterwards decided against in his capacity of Chief Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court. It does not appear that he was concerned in the actual work of framing the County law or that his subsequent findings as a Judge were based upon defects for which the slightest responsibility attached to his previous suggestions as a lawyer and a citizen. What he passed upon adversely was the work of others who, if they had asked or taken his advice, might have been saved from errors which judicially annulled the County law. From the beginning Chief Justice Frear showed a desire to have a valid law if any and in that desire and in the expression of it he did nothing unusual, either to him or to American judges generally. Assuredly a paper which complimented Judge Humphreys, while he was on the bench, for getting the first Home Rule Legislature to enact a bailiff law which he drew and which had for its object the packing of juries, is not one to criticise the Chief Justice for suggestions looking to the proper enactment of a measure which that journal itself has described as one of the most beneficial acts of Hawaiian legislation.

That our readers may see how small an assay the Bulletin's sensation yields, we reprint the Frear letter in full:

Honolulu, Mch. 2, 1903.

Hon. S. F. Chillingworth,
House of Representatives.

Dear Sir: I understand you are to have charge of the County Bill and that it will soon come up in the House. I have not had time to go through it all yet; but I inclose a few suggestions as to the first part and may later send other suggestions as to the remainder. I think one suggestion will be to add a new section at the end repealing many laws the substance of which is covered by the county bill. This should be done for the benefit of the compilers in making the new compilation. Perhaps I can prepare such a section.

Yours truly,
W. F. FREAR.

The incendiary suggestion of Judge Frear in the above letter was to repeal laws which the County bill already covered so as not to confuse the compilers. For this dastard deed it is contended that the Chief Justice should be driven from the bench. But surely such an awful revelation need not stand alone; for if one will take the trouble to examine Chief Justice Frear's published reports—all of which are on file here as well as in the Department of Justice at Washington—they will discover that he habitually makes suggestions of desirable changes in laws which it is his business to interpret. Furthermore, in doing so, he follows the universal custom of other judges. Without desiring to intrude a personal matter into this discussion the editor of this paper could find, by a little search, a letter received by him, while a member of the Legislature of New York, from Justice Francis M. Finch of the Court of Appeals—a jurist of unquestioned position and unblemished character—containing a friendly request that he vote for a measure then pending which, if it became a law, was quite as likely as any other to come before the Court of Appeals for review.

Nor is this a lone precedent. Members of Congress not infrequently consult, in an informal way, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States upon pending constitutional measures and the Justices do not withhold their counsel. And at a Constitutional Convention of New York a Justice of the Supreme Court occupied the chair. Yet the interpretation of that same organic law was to become a part of his professional duty.

But precedents accumulate. The Judiciary Act of the United States was drawn by Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut who was afterwards placed in a position, as Chief Justice of the United States, to interpret it. The laws of the District of Columbia were prepared for codification by Judge Cox, who afterwards passed upon them from the bench.

There are also local examples. Judge Frear was appointed by President McKinley as a member of the Commission to frame the Organic Act of Hawaii and then was made Chief Justice of the court which was to consider its provisions. Chief Justice Lee drafted the Hawaiian penal code of 1850 and the Constitution of 1852. He had nearly completed the Civil Code of 1859 when he died and his successor, Chief Justice Allen, finished it. The Penal Code of the year 1869 was prepared under the supervision of the Justices of the Supreme Court. The compiled laws of 1884 were drafted by Associate Justice McCully.

The attempt therefore, to make it appear that the suggestions of Judge Frear looking towards the construction of a valid County law were unprofessional, unprecedented or scandalous, fall to the ground with the other work of shysters and factionalists who vainly tried to identify him, as a party at interest, in the Davis-Sumner case—a contention which was easily brushed aside by the Federal court.

◆

Speaking of the Burton case the New York Times (Ind. Dem.) and Evening Mail (Rep.) think it best for the Senator to resign at once, and the Detroit Free Press (Ind. Dem.) says that "if the Senate has any regard for its own traditions it will make short shift of Burton." The latter paper adds that when Burton was elected to the Senate one of his political enemies "expressed the opinion that the State would be fortunate if the new Senator succeeded in keeping out of the penitentiary until the expiration of his term," and "this estimate of Burton's character has been sustained by the courts." The Brooklyn Citizen (Dem.) remarks that "it [illegible] placed himself in the position [illegible] Burton did" and [illegible] the Federal Senate has [illegible] with the all-pervading [illegible] of graft."

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

It would be a fine thing for Hawaii if the Boston Fruit Company, which is making inquiries about the banana possibilities here, could be induced to do for this Territory what it is doing for Jamaica. The Boston people run four tidy steamers between their home port and the West Indian banana belt carrying passengers and boxed freight on the down trip and passengers and bananas on the return voyage. The business has become highly profitable both for the steamship company and Jamaica, the latter getting a good cash market for its fruit and a large and well-to-do tourist visitation.

If the Boston company would start such a business here Hawaii would rise to meet it with enough bananas to supply the Pacific coast. Banana culture is expanding fast and the assurance of a wider market and a cash customer would bring some thousands of acres more of land under cultivation. But this is not all. This Territory can do better by a steamship line in the matter of incoming freights than Jamaica, first because its wants are greater, second because it imposes no tariff on American goods. As for the tourist passenger trade it is not large now, but it is larger than that of Jamaica when the Boston steamers began doing business; and it awaits, with the pledge of great increase, the introduction of such low rates as are now in force on the Jamaican route.

Facts like these should be impressed upon the Boston people. It ought to be made plain to them that small and fast steamers running from here to San Francisco and back via., Los Angeles would find plenty to do. Honolulu wants relief from the steamship trust; it wants to do a banana business on a great scale; it wants tourists. On the other hand the Pacific Coast wants Hawaiian bananas; it wants ocean competition and it wants for its travelling population a chance to visit the Paradise of the Pacific for a reasonable sum of money. Such a conjunction of ambitions spells BUSINESS.

ACTIVITY ON THE YALU.

According to Russian advices the Japanese have succeeded in getting one column out of several across the Yalu. This means that if the victorious force can hold its position, the remainder of the army will follow on the same route, thus establishing itself on Manchurian soil. The main object undoubtedly is to clear the way for the entrance of Japanese gunboats to the river where they can do their part in protecting the rear and flanks. An advance seems to have followed the passage of the stream, as the Russians report a successful defense of one of their Manchurian villages.

So many false rumors have come from Paris that little credence can be given the news, following a dispatch from there about the sinking of four Japanese transports by the Vladivostok squadron, that a submarine boat has sunk a Japanese troopship en route to Korea. Such information if true would be heralded by the Russian government, not left to the gossip of the French boulevards.

The main fact of interest is that, unless the Russians pursue a Fabian policy, a collison of land forces on a great scale cannot be long delayed. The hostile armies are now face to face.

◆

If the Russian government can lay seven thousand miles of track in eighteen months it will hold the palm for rapid construction. To double-track the Siberian line will require either a widening of the roadbed or a removal of the present rails to one side. Such a task, all things considered, should be one of several years in a country where good weather lasts only about five months.

◆

If it is true that an attempt has been made at Cronstadt to destroy the Russian battleship Alexander III with a bomb, it goes to show that the Nihilists are active again. They can do immense mischief if they choose, especially along the line of the railway in Russia proper. According to Dr. Russel of Olaa, a native of Russia, the Czar's subjects do not support the Government in this war, a statement which, if accurate, is a fact to be reckoned with in casting up military probabilities.

◆

The trouble with the jury lists, of which the Circuit Judges are complaining, seems to have been in a careless method of selecting the panel. The names must have been taken at random from directories, telephone books and the like without reference to whether the men chosen were alive or dead, of age or below it, citizens or foreigners. Jury Commissioners have a duty of great importance to perform and they can do no better than to take names from the assessor's books and then ascertain something about each individual personally as regards citizenship, sex and general repute.

◆

Man Chong receives practically a lifesentence for the murder of Officer Mahelona. A man of his age can hardly expect to live twenty-five years in any event and a term of that length has been imposed. The sentence is a lenient one, as many a criminal has been justly hanged for less cause.

◆

Though son-in-law of the principal factor of the Oahu Railway Company and receiving remuneration as trustee for the bondholders of the corporation, Mr. Frear did not consider himself disqualified to sit as judge and jury in the Davis case and join in a decision charging Davis with practically blackmailing the corporation with which he, Frear, was so intimately associated.—Bulletin.

There is no excuse for this mis-statement since it was fairly exposed as such in the findings of the Federal court. Mr. Davis was not tried for blackmailing the Oahu Railway company but for blackmailing John B. Sumner. The Oahu Railway company did not appear in the case either as plaintiff or defendant. This whole matter was reviewed by the Federal court and the right of Chief Justice Frear to sit in the case affirmed.

ARE HARD TIMES AHEAD?

John D. Rockefeller, in the course of a recent interview, said that hard times might be looked for about 1907. He thought by that date there would be ten million people out of employment and said: "Unless we have internal improvements for them to work on they will burn our cities."

If there is any definite law governing the periodical depressions in the United States, and Mr. Rockefeller has found it, he ought to give the secret up. Then something might be done by way of precaution. It is obvious, for one thing, if Mr. Rockefeller's prophecy is correct, that the time has come to limit European immigration; for if there are soon to be millions of people out of work, there is no use in letting in millions more to compete with them for the jobs that will be left.

The question of internal improvements on a vast scale might also be discussed and disposed of. Good roads are everywhere desired; there is an enormous irrigation project for the arid States; rivers and harbors need attention; there is a vast public domain in the Philippines to be opened up. If it were at all certain that 10,000,000 people would be clamoring for bread in the United States three years from now, the sooner some of these projects were settled upon the better.

But who knows? The conditions of prosperity in the United States have not been seriously impaired. Crops are still abundant and in demand; exports are vast; the inflow of gold from the mines has not abated; new markets are opening up in the Far East and a canal is promised which will make access to them easier; war brings all sorts of possibilities for a producing nation not engaged in making it; there is still room for millions of people in the farming belts. Why, then, should a collapse be near? Mr. Rockefeller does not say why. He merely raises his voice in prophecy, perhaps with the expectation of making something on a bear market.

◆

Inquiries made by the Russian embassador as to why the North Pacific squadron had been ordered to Honolulu, may account for the change of program by which only the New York and Bennington are coming. The orders were coincident with those to Admiral Evans permitting the squadron at Subig bay to venture into Chinese waters. This excited the Russian embassy, according to the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and it may have led to a reduction in the number of vessels assigned to call here.

◆

When the Japanese squadron approaches Port Arthur nothing is seen of the Russian fleet and of the much-vaunted submarines. The forty-two vessels still there keep well back of the forts. Only on the other side of Korea do the Russians show naval activity and there they have succeeded in sinking two small merchant steamers. It is not a very glorious record for the Czar's fleet but it is not without Russian precedents.

◆

One of the stirring spectacles to be shown at the St. Louis Exposition will be the reproduction of a battle between the Boers and British. Actual participants in the war will appear, the Boer veterans being commanded by General Cronje and the British veterans by Major Scott-Hardin. The mimic force of Boers and Britons lately came from Delagoa Bay and are now at St. Louis. A natural hilly landscape will be used for the fighting and artillery will do its part.

◆

Mr. Hearst failed, after all, to get the Texas delegates. Most of his convention support comes from the Democrats of Republican States. In Democratic and doubtful States, the Democracy has a more practical use for its ballots.

◆

In the Frear case the threatened explosion of a mine became the immaterial pop of an inflated paper bag.

A LINGERING COUGH

The cough that holds on in spite of all remedies needs energetic and above all thorough treatment. A mere cough mixture won't do. Root out the cold that causes the cough.

How? Scott's Emulsion.
Why Scott's Emulsion?

Because it stops the irritation, soothes the tissues and heals the affected membranes.

When? Right away. Scott's Emulsion begins to help with the first dose.

People who have used Scott's Emulsion will not be satisfied with any of the numerous substitutes that are offered in the form of wines, extracts, cordials, etc. When life and health are at stake it is unwise to experiment with unknown and untried preparations.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

J. A. M. Johnson will leave on next trip of the Alameda for an extended business tour on the mainland.

Rev. Hiram Bingham and his sister, Mrs. Lydia Coan, left for New York yesterday to visit Hiram Bingham, Jr.

A joint committee of the three K. of P. lodges in Honolulu is considering the erection of a three-story Pythian temple.

It is stated that former Judge J. W. Kalua has declared himself a Home Ruler and will run for the Senate from Maui on that faction's ticket.

The Peterson cottage on Tantalus was sold day before yesterday, Mrs. Mary E. Foster being the purchaser. The sale price was in the neighborhood of $5,000.

On account of the absence of Miss Alice Campbell on Maui, Miss Castle's usual Sunday musicale will be omitted on May 1, but will be given on Sunday, May 8.

Senator L. L. McCandless, elected an alternate to the Republican National Convention, will probably meet the Hawaiian delegation on its arrival in Chicago, he having left in the China last night.

Deputy Attorney General Peters accompanied Land Commissioner Pratt in the Kinau for Hawaii yesterday. They go to investigate the irregularities in the sub-agencies of public lands mentioned in yesterday's Advertiser.

Governor Carter has made an irrefragable rule that the executive office shall close each day at 4:30 p. m. No appointments for a later hour will be made and no callers on the Governor will be received after that hour.

William McKay, who has been filling the place of supervising engineer of Wilder's Steamship Co., during Mr. Johnson's absence in San Francisco looking after the outfitting of the steamer Likelike, left for Hilo with Mrs. McKay yesterday.

Dr. H. V. Murray has returned to Honolulu looking exceedingly well after a long absence in the Orient. He reports H. M. Ayres, formerly of the Advertiser staff, as thriving in Shanghai and Volcano Marshall as about to bring out his long-promised book.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Atherton have gone to Maui, where they will reside on the Haleakala slopes. The health of Mr. Atherton has become impaired from confinement at his desk in the Bank of Hawaii and his physicians have advised the change of residence.

Mrs. Henry C. Brown, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., returned yesterday on the Mauna Loa from a vacation outing spent at the Volcano House, Hawaii. Mrs. Brown returns much benefited in health by the trip, and speaks in the highest terms of the accommodations and table at the Volcano House.

J. C. Cohen has complied with the Governor's request to put his proposition for taking the band to St. Louis in writing. He gives a promise that the fare of the bandsmen shall be paid both ways and a month's salary advanced to each of them before the band leaves the beach.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Chas. Hustace, Jr., takes the place of Frank C. Atherton as assistant cashier in the Bank of Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Dunn intend sailing for San Francisco in the bark Kaiulani early next month.

M. C. Pacheco has gone to San Francisco to attend the Grand Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

Gilson Bell, Supreme Court stenographer, has returned from duty at the Kauai Circuit Court term and will leave tomorrow for Kailua, Hawaii, to do service at the term of the Third Circuit Court.

The grand jury of the Circuit Court was in session yesterday, investigating the information against W. B. Scott for embezzlement from Bishop & Co. It is expected to return some indictments this week.

The Governor's Kauai trip may be taken Tuesday.

The new school building at Pearl City is to be dedicated today.

A. S. Mahaulu has been commissioned district magistrate at Waialua.

Deputy Auditor H. C. Meyers is going over the books of the police clerk.

At San Francisco, Prince Pu Lun occupied the State apartments at the Palace Hotel in which King Kalakaua died.

It is reported from San Francisco that the congestion of freight on the Southern Pacific has stalled a shipment of 400,000 bags of Hawaiian sugar at San Francisco. As a result local plantations may get the benefit of the higher prices.

Mr. John Ena and Mrs. L. A. Coney and family take this occasion to extend their sincere thanks to the many friends who by their expression of sympathy and kind assistance during the illness and at the death of Mrs. Haalelea rendered services that cannot be forgotten.

The Rapid Transit Co. are expecting the rails, necessary for the completion of its Beretania street line, on the A.-H. S. S. Co.'s steamer Arizona about the 12th or 15th of May. Had it not been for the delay in transportation at Seattle the completed line would have been in operation before this.

Reports from San Francisco indicate that Colonel McClellan is to be relieved of command at Camp McKinley and transferred to San Diego. The possibilities are also that Colonel Edward Davis formerly in command here, may again be ordered to Honolulu to relieve Colonel McClellan.

Hawaiian members of the band are objecting to the presence in the band of other than natives for the mainland tour. Outside musicians anxious for the trip are urging that they be included, while the members of other nationalities are insisting upon their right to make the trip. [illegible] will probably be called upon to [illegible] the difficulty.

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued its use till the sores disappeared." MRS. IRA O. BROWN, Rumford Falls, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every descrition made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 28, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	$1,000,000	100	.....	305
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19½	21
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100	.....	50
Hawaiian Sugar Co	2,000,000	20	20	22
Honomu	750,000	100	.....	110
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	.....	14
Haiku	500,000	100	.....	.....
Kahuku	500,000	20	.....	18
Kihei Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	.	7½
Kipahulu	160,000	100	.....	.
Koloa	500,000	100	.	120
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	20	2	.
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	82½	87½
Onomea	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
Ookala	500,000	20	.....	.....
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	.....	6½
Olowalu	150,000	100	.....	.....
Paauhau Sug Plan Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	.....
Paia	750,000	100	.	.....
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	.....	77½
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	38½	40
Wailuku	700,000	100	.....	.....
Waimanalo	252,000	100	.....	160
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	95	.
H. R. T. & L. Co., Pd	....	.....	.....	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., C	1,000,000	100	.....	82½
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	.....	8½
O. R. & L. Co	4,000,000	100	.....	77½
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c.	....	.....	98	.....
Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)	....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c.	....	.....	...	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p. c.	....	.....	.	.....
Ewa Plant., 6 p. c.	....	.....	100	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	....	.....	.....	104½
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	....	.....	.....	.....
Olaa Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	....	.....	.....	.....
Waialua Ag. Co., 6 p. c.	....	.....	.....	100
Kahuku 6 p. c	....	.....	.....	100
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p. c.	....	.....	.....	100

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

Ten Waialua, $40; 5 Honolulu R. T. & L. Co. (Com.), $80.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	Apr.	BAROM. 9 a.m.	BAROM. 3 p.m.	THERM. Min	THERM. Max	Rainfall to 9 a.m.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
S	16	30.04	30.01	69	77	.03	74	3-9	NE	2-4
S	17	30.06	30.01	67	76	.32	72	5-8	NE	4
M	18	30.07	30.0	69	75	.01	65	5-8	NE	2-3
T	19	30.05	30.00	67	78	00	71	3-10	NE	1-0
W	20	30.12	30.06	67	78	1.12	71	9-4	*	3
T	21	30.08	30.00	71	77	.09	74	8 5	NE	2-4
F	22	30.05	29.99	70	78	.16	70	3	NE	4-2

* ENE-NE.

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is—06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days	Apr.-May	High Tide Large.	Ht of Tide	High Tide Small.	Low Tide Large.	Low Tide Small.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
		p.m	Ft.	p.m	a.m.	p.m.			Sets.
M	25	.....	...	12 46	6.26	6.38	5.33	6.23	2.25
T	26	1.27	1.4	a.m 0.42	7.03	7.40	5.32	6.23	3.14
W	27	2.12	1.6	1.38	7.43	8.30	5.32	6.22	3.59
T	28	2.54	1.6	2.22	8.22	9.21	5.31	6.24	4.45
F	29	3.37	1.8	3.01	8.57	10.10	5.30	6.24	Rise
S	30	4.16	1.9	3.40	9.30	11.0	5.30	6.25	7.21
S	1	5.00	1.9	4.21	10.05	11.50	5.29	6.25	8.30
M	2	5.49	1.9	5.02	10.40	....	5.28	6.25	9.25

Full moon April 29th at 0:05 p. m.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m. which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

Third Officer Richards of the bark Nuuanu, now in port, was a schoolmate of [illegible] in the Portland, Me., grammar school over thirty years ago.

TRIAL NEAR ITS ENDING

Rapid Transit Co. Putting On Its Defense.

When the plaintiff had rested in the suit of Manuel Pedro Ferreira against Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., claiming $10,000 damages for death of plaintiff's son, Mr. Withington moved for a nonsuit, which, after argument by both sides, was denied by Judge Robinson and then the defense opened.

Kapena Richard, who had been one of the principal witnesses for the plaintiff, was called among those for the defendant. Hal. M. Siemons gave evidence and was besides the maker of a map introduced.

C. G. Ballentyne, the defendant's manager; Alex. Pratt, its car superintendent; L. Tenney Peck, its president, and H. P. Jensen were the remaining witnesses called up to adjournment for the day. The case will probably go to the jury this morning.

DAMAGES FOR EXECUTION.

Partners in the firm of Yan Wo Tong have brought an action for wrongful execution levied, claiming $2000 damages, against Hoffschlaeger & Co., Ltd., and A. M. Brown, High Sheriff of Hawaii. They allege trespass, forcible entry, seizure and detention of goods, depreciation of goods, expense of recovery and damage to business as grounds of their claim.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Aimoku Kamaha, half sister of deceased, petitions for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mary Lonokahikini Kunuiakea. Besides petitioner the heirs at law are a half-brother and a niece. The estate consists of personal property valued at $700, a half interest in property at Kapalama mortgaged to the Queen Emma Estate for $2000 and an interest in the estate of the late husband of deceased, Albert K. Kunuiakea, at present undetermined.

Pahia Mahuka, mother of deceased, petitions for letters testamentary on the estate of the late Kawaihaunuiokahoupookane, alias Kawaihau Mahuka, who besides petitioner left two brothers and a sister as heirs at law. The estate consists of land situate at Honokaupu, off Merchant street. All of the estate is willed to the petitioner, with a request that no bond be required of her.

COURT NOTES.

Hawaiian Engineering & Construction Co. by its attorneys, Castle & Withington, has entered a demurrer to the bill for injunction of John Lucas against Superintendent of Public Works Holloway and itself, to enjoin its contract for constructing Brewer's wharf and shed.

W. Austin Whiting and Chas. F. Clemons, attorneys for plaintiff in the suit of Albert Barnes vs. Charles R. Collins, move for an order requiring that an accounting be made by defendant pursuant to decree of December 15, 1903; for the appointment of a referee or master, and for such further orders as may seem necessary.

◆

FIRE PROTECTION FOR THE CAPITOL

Seven "Underwriters" fire extinguishers have been distributed where they will be handy on occasion of need within the Capitol. It is the first time that any appliances other than hose pipe taps—without any hose in sight—have been existent in the building for protecting it against fire. That the danger to be guarded against is not imaginary had proof some months ago in a fire that started among some painters' supplies in a closet under the main stairway.

◆

IN THROES OF DISSOLUTION

It is reported that since the withdrawal of Kalauokalani Opio, John Wise and other prominent Hawaiians from the ranks of the Home Rulers that party is in the throes of dissolution.

◆

As the site owned by Mystic Lodge, K. of P., at Union street and Adams lane, is triangular the proposed Pythian temple will be of shape to correspond. Both site and building will thus accord with an emblem of the order, the triangle.

◆

WHOOPING COUGH.—This is a very dangerous disease unless properly treated. Statistics show that there are more deaths from it than from scarlet fever. All danger may be avoided, however, by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose and makes the paroxysms of coughing less frequent and less severe. It has been used in many epidemics of this disease with perfect success. For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

ALL DOES NOT DEPEND ON BORROWING SCHEME

Bankers May Not Lend Half Million But Will Discount Warrants---Chance for Small Investors.

As the situation now stands, the local banks will not lend half a million dollars to the Government, under the Depositary Act of the special session, for the payment of outstanding warrants. Should, however, this attitude of the banks be maintained, the fact does not mean that the Territory is thrown back upon its financial haunches. This consolation is a tangible one, according to a full statement of the case of the Treasury given to an Advertiser reporter by Governor Carter yesterday afternoon. A conference held by the Governor with Treasurer A. J. Campbell and Messrs. Cooke, Damon, Spalding and Cooper, representing the four American banks respectively, had just been closed.

"The bankers did not want to lend any money," the Governor said. When asked whether they had thus finally decided, he answered:

"Practically they have, on the advice of their attorneys that, under the Organic Act, the Territory has not authority to borrow money to meet a casual deficit. I should like to meet their attorneys, as I think there is another phase of the situation which they have not considered.

"The bankers are, however, discounting warrants at only 2 1-2 per cent and are ready to discount at even less if it can be shown that warrants can be paid before November. That is not difficult if the system be followed of paying the highest numbered warrants first. The Treasury receipts being $100,000 a month, it will take but three months to pay all the outstanding warrants that exist today—that is, April, May and June. July ought to see everyone of the present warrants paid.

"The next $100,000 of warrants will probably be paid in August—that is, all issued in April—and all of May's warrants in September or October. Then all the warrants issued after May will certainly be paid in November, those from June on.

"This refers to the whole thing," the Governor said answering a question as to whether salary warrants were included. He proceeded to say:

"It is easy for anyone to estimate just what the discount should be in order to let the bankers net 8 per cent per annum, at which rate they are probably prepared to discount warrants to an unlimited extent, as their correspondents abroad are perfectly able to rediscount the paper. Possibly competition may still further reduce the discount—it may go from 97 1-2 to 98 or even 99.

"Small investors having money stored away in trunks are waking up to the fact that they may earn something by taking up these warrants, for they have a security which has the whole Territory of Hawaii behind it, there being no longer any doubt as to the legality of the warrants.

"The Treasurer has issued a call for $60,000 of warrants and has nearly $25,000 on hand now for a second call. On these warrants the discounts are much greater than those being now made, as when they were issued people did not expect the money until November."

ALL POINTS CARRIED FOR VESTED RIGHTS

A cablegram from F. M. Hatch to Hatch & Ballou was received yesterday with regard to the fisheries decision by the Federal Supreme Court. "Won all points," was what it said.

This would indicate that all of the old titles to konohiki, or proprietary, sea fisheries for which proceedings under the Organic Act have been taken to established vested rights therein are valid. All laws of the Republic of Hawaii which conferred exclusive fishing rights upon any person or persons were repealed by the Organic Act in a provision concluding thus:

"And all fisheries in the sea waters of the Territory of Hawaii not included in any fish pond or artificial inclosure shall be free to all citizens of the United States, subject, however, to vested rights; but no such vested right shall be valid after three years from the taking effect of this Act unless established as hereinafter provided."

The after provision is for proceedings in the circuit courts for establishing claims to such vested rights. It was under this provision that about 140 cases were brought. They were contested here to decisions in the Supreme Court of the Territory upon certain test ones. Robertson & Wilder, employed by the Territory, found a seemingly weak point in the indefiniteness with which the fisheries were conveyed as attached to lands in some cases. S. M. Damon's case, however, had a definite inclusion of his fishery right in the original grant of his chain of title. Nevertheless the Supreme Court of Hawaii decided all round in the test cases in favor of the Territory. According to Mr. Hatch's dispatch the weaker points, as well as the strongest, in behalf of vested fishery rights have been sustained by the United States Supreme Court.

It is the remainder of the vested rights provision of the Organic Act which has given serious concern to the public of the Territory. Yet, read in its full bearing, it does not appear to be a serious matter for any persons excepting the Japanese fishermen—that nationality having now almost exclusive enterprise in the sea fisheries of Hawaii—who will have to keep off the fishing grounds in which the highest court of the nation has established vested rights. Instead of compelling the Territory to buy out the konohikis under condemnation proceedings, the provision in question would appear merely to make it optional with the Territory by the Attorney General, if it is deemed worth the expenditure on behalf of citizens who wish to engage in fishing, to condemn such fisheries and make the Territory pay for them. The condemnation clause reads thus: "That if such fishing right be established, the Attorney General of the Territory may proceed, in such manner as may be provided by law for the condemnation of property for public use, to condemn such private right of fishing to the use of the citizens of the United States upon making just compensation, which compensation, when lawfully ascertained, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury of the Territory of Hawaii not otherwise appropriated."

There is no mandate here except for the payment of the money after the Attorney General "may" have condemned the fisheries.

From time immemorial prior to annexation, every successive Legislature of the Hawaiian Islands has been bombarded with petitions from natives for abolition of the konohiki fisheries, but all in vain notwithstanding that the Legislature was preponderatingly native. Now that the Hawaiians have abandoned sea fishing to the Asiatics, it is hard to find the motive power that would move the elbow of the Attorney General to condemnation, at enormous expense to taxpayers, of the private fisheries.

A FATAL CAVE-IN.

MADRID, April 29.—A coal mine at Taocini, near Seville, caved in and many were buried. A fifth of the bodies have been recovered.

PRESIDENT AND KING.

ROME, April 29.—President Loubet and King Victor Emanuel have gone to Naples to review the Italian fleet.

OAKLAND, April 28.—The police have had a twelve hours' battle with Wilson Anderson, a negro. Anderson killed another negro and barricaded his house, resisting arrest. One hundred shots were exchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—The Republican State Convention in session here today, nominated Frank Hanly for Governor. Resolutions were passed endorsing the nomination of Roosevelt for President.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 27.—Following the preliminary hearing Mrs. Cordelia Botkin has been held to answer for the murder of Mrs. Deane, who died from eating poisoned candy.

ROME, April 27.—It is reported that the Pope will issue a note to the Catholic powers protesting against the proposed visit of President Loubet to the Quirinal.

WORK OF TERRITORIAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Surveyor W. W. Wall Makes Interim Report to Governor Carter of This Year's Operations to Date.

Walter E. Wall, Surveyor of the Territory, has made an interim report to Governor Carter of the work done by the Survey Department between January 1 and April 27 of this year. The Governor expresses himself as being agreeably surprised at both the amount of work done by that department and its great value to the Territory. Some of the details are of much public interest, such as those relating to homesteads and to city improvements in Honolulu and Hilo.

HONOLULU CITY WORK.

For every one of the four months Honolulu city work has been carried on, comprising street lines and grades for buildings, curbs, street construction, Rapid Transit Co.'s tracks, etc. Street monument work has also been steadily advanced. The old way of erecting stone pillars at street corners has proved unsatisfactory, as private owners would sometimes remove the landmarks in making their own improvements. Monuments are now being placed in the streets, on lines parallel with street bounds. They consist of pieces of pipe enclosing copper bolts. Data concerning them are kept in the office and the monuments serve also as bench marks from which to calculate elevations.

Work was done in January on Bates street grade and lines, but the construction was discontinued. In February a survey, plan and description were furnished for the new site for Government stables at Kewalo, also a profile and cross section for grades of School street extension. More was done on the last-mentioned work in March, when also surveying was done at the Palama pumping plant and levels for the grading of Young street were given. The present month, April, the Kapahulu and Monsarrat roads were located amongst other street construction surveys.

HILO TOWN.

General detail street work in Hilo has been going on all the time mentioned. City block maps for Hilo have been in preparation, anticipatory of the projected sewer system. A reduction of detail maps of the town to a single map of the entire plot formed part of the operations. In February work was done on Pitman street extension to Puueo and Wainaku, also on Piopio street traverse. The April record shows progress on contour map of street system and profile grade maps of street, together with a plan of Hilo park for the landscape gardener.

HOMESTEADS, ETC.

Government remnants in Kaneohe, Oahu, were in January located and platted, a description of them being furnished to the Commissioner of Public Lands. Similar work was done with respect to a Government land remnant at Honalo, Kona, Hawaii.

Surveys of homesteads in Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, were begun the middle of January and have been carried on to map and descriptions in April. Descriptions of Alae homesteads, on Maui, and Puna and Kaimu homesteads, on Hawaii, were made and checked the first month. The upper Olaa and the Puna homestead descriptions were checked in February.

"Pupukea-Paumalu survey in progress," is a note appearing for February, which refers to an important discovery of homestead lands on this island. They consist of two tracts of good land aggregating 4000 acres just northeast of Waimea Bay, and the Oahu railway runs through the lower portion on the seashore. The map was finished this month.

Map and data of Kamale homestead lands, Hawaii, were completed in January.

OTHER PUBLIC LANDS.

A calculation, map and description were made in January of Kaipapau Valley, Oahu, which the former administration agreed to give to Jas. B. Castle in exchange for land needed for street widening. The sides of the valley are very precipitous, a serpentine stream coursing along the bottom.

A study was made the same month of the Manoa-Tantalus boundary, to determine a certain claim of the Bishop Estate. It resulted in deciding that the boundary runs along the [illegible] ridge, giving all the flat lands to the Territory beyond dispute.

In January also the Insane Asylum premises were surveyed and a [illegible] finished [illegible], showing [illegible]

taro lands, buildings, trees, etc. A survey and description of the Board of Health lot at Kapalama leased from the Bishop Estate were furnished. The cultivated lands on Round Top slopes were located and platted, a tracing thereof being furnished to the Superintendent of Public Works. These lands are occupied by squatters.

On Lanai a boundary was run near Maunalei, showing that the water source was on Government land, instead of private land as had been supposed. This makes an important difference in fixing the rental.

Field work in Pololu valley, Kohala, was finished in February, and the map in March.

A title study was made in April of the Ili of Kahaumakaawe, Manoa valley, for defining the line between the Government and the Bishop Estate. It is yet pending a decision.

OFFICE WORK.

An important work was undertaken in March, at the instance of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, being a projection sheet for a group map of the Hawaiian Islands. All of the old works of this kind have become obsolete, excepting the sea charts and these are not all that is wanted. The lack of such a map is particularly felt in the schools.

Tracings so many that it would be tedious to enumerate them have been furnished to other departments of the Government, as well as to the Land Registration Court.

The Water Works Bureau has been supplied by the Survey Department with a blue print from a compiled tracing of the city of Honolulu, on which the entire water distribution system may be marked.

No less than twenty descriptions of street widenings were furnished to the Public Works Department, and fifteen of homesteads to the Land Office, these in March alone. Blue prints included those of Tantalus Park reservation, School street extension, Kalihi detention camp, reservoir and quarries and proposed Normal school site.

Among tracings furnished, one particularly noted is of the Island of Niihau for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. When Prof. W. D. Alexander was making triangulations on Kauai for determining the location of Niihau, the Territorial Survey sent a man along with him.

All the time work is going on indexing the data of the office. Grants and deeds are plotted on office maps, this work being kept up to date.

SPECIAL WORK.

The present month a survey of Waikiki beach has been made, to locate the various bulkheads and seawalls along it. There is a lawsuit pending between the Government and a private owner with regard to beach line title.

Meteorological records have been kept up to date and the last annual report thereof is in press. The Federal Government will take charge of this division on July 1. Tide gauge records and sun observations for time have been maintained.

◆

MARCH WAS VERY HEALTHFUL MONTH

"Very good" to "fair" covers the health conditions for March as reported by the Government physicians throughout the Territory.

Whooping cough is the only malady that may be said to have been considerably prevalent, being reported from Waialua, Oahu; Lahaina, Makawao and Hana, Maui, and North Kohala, Hawaii.

Conjunctivitis has been very prevalent in Ewa district, Oahu. Olaa, Hawaii, had about 250 cases of influenza. There were ten cases of typhoid in North Hilo, Hawaii. The Wailuku physician once more requests that a sanitary inspector for that town be appointed, arguing that Hilo has one.

Twenty-two physicians answer "no" and two are silent to the question, "Is tuberculosis increasing in the district?"

On the whole the medical reports for twenty-four districts, as tabulated by Registrar Lawrence, show a wonderfully high degree of healthfulness of the [illegible] mixed population of the Territory. This [illegible] is for about the most inclement month of the year, and March last year was more than ordinarily changeable in its weather.

APPROACHING THE VERDICT

The Voucher Destroying Case Goes to Jury This Morning.

After the prosecution had rested in the trial of Solomon Meheula for destroying vouchers of the House of Representatives while its clerk, Mr. Ashford moved for a directed verdict in favor of the defendant. The main ground of the motion was that proof had not been made that the vouchers alleged to have been destroyed had ever existed.

Judge Dole overruled the motion, holding that defendant's own admissions made it a case to go to the jury.

John H. Wise, the first witness for the defense, testified that the vouchers and other documents were loosely kept upon the House clerk's desk and therefore might easily have been abstracted or lost. A cross question by Mr. Dunne, to ascertain if the witness was not the endorser of a warrant for which the voucher is missing, was shut out upon objection.

Other witnesses subpoenaed for the defendant were Speaker Beckley, Assistant Clerk Makainai and Janitor Paolo, officers of the House. Defendant also testified in his own behalf. The case is ready for presentation to the jury this morning.

Andrew Adams, member of the grand jury that indicted Meheula, resumed his evidence for the prosecution yesterday morning. He testified among other things that Meheula brought the books of vouchers before the grand jury and stated there, in reply to questioning, that all of the vouchers were contained in the volumes. When asked about No. 501, which was in Meheula's favor for $50, he replied that it was probably for salary, but the remark was made that this could not be so, as there were other vouchers for all of his salary at $10 a day.

Witness further said that Meheula testified that it was his custom to draw warrants only on vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee incurring the expense and by that of the committee on accounts. When Meheula's attention was drawn to some vouchers that bore no evidence of such formalities, Meheula told the grand jury that he had sometimes issued warrants without having vouchers. Witness identified twenty-two such irregular vouchers. As to keeping the vouchers in his custody, which he informed the grand jury he had done since the legislative session, Meheula told the grand jury he considered them the property of the committee on accounts, and further that he would not yield them up to newspapermen because he thought they would be used to help in disfranchising the natives. Being asked how the vouchers could be put to such use if they were aboveboard and honorable, Meheula made no reply to the grand jury.

An Advertiser reporter and Geo. F. Henshall of the Star were called, after Mr. Adams concluded, both testifying to interviews with Meheula in which he maintained that the vouchers belonged to the committee on accounts and were not, at the times interviewed, in his possession.

Henry Hapai, Registrar of Public Accounts, went over the bunches of warrants in court, identifying those for which vouchers are missing.

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INDICTMENTS BY THE GRAND JURY

Thirteen indictments were returned by the Territorial grand jury to Judge De Bolt yesterday. As the accused were not in custody the indictments were placed on the secret file and bench warrants were issued. The police last night arrested F. C. Bertleman and Kumamoto, both on a charge of assault and battery preferred in the indictments. Minna Luswiko, otherwise known as the wife of "Russian Frank," was also indicted and arrested on a charge of selling liquor without a license.

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ONE PORTUGUESE PLEADS GUILTY

The trial of the Portuguese in whom the consul has interested himself was begun yesterday before Judge Lindsay in police court. One of the men charged with selling liquor, M. Borges, entered a plea of guilty and was fined $100 and costs. A. Fernandes is now on trial and the charge of obstructing the course of justice will be heard today. Consul Canavarro has been in attendance at the trial.

◆

W. H. [illegible], a well known local [illegible], left yesterday on the [illegible] for Hawaii to engage in the conduct of [illegible] & Company's business at Honokaa.

TO REVOKE HIS PERMIT

The Agricultural Board After Brigham.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Board of Agriculture at yesterday's meeting decided to ask the Secretary of Agriculture to revoke the permit granted to Curator W. T. Brigham of the Bishop Museum for the importation of museum specimens. The application will be made directly to James P. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

There is a law prohibiting the importation of obnoxious animals and birds, although museum specimens are exempted. At the meeting yesterday, A. W. Carter who with L. A. Thurston had been appointed on a special committee to investigate Brigham's importation of the kea, or sheep-killing bird, made a report. He quoted the law and its application to the present case as follows:

"Act of Congress dated May 25th, 1900, Section 2, provides 'That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to import into the United States any foreign wild animal or bird except under special permit from the United States Department of Agriculture, Provided, that nothing in this section shall restrict the importation of natural history specimens for museum or scientific collections, or the importation of certain cage birds, such as domesticated canaries, parrots, or such other species as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate.'

"The importation of the mongoose, the so-called 'Flying Foxes,' or fruit bats, the English sparrow, the starling or such other birds or animals as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time declare injurious to the interest of agriculture or horticulture is hereby prohibited, and such species upon arrival at any of the ports of the United States shall be destroyed or returned at the expense of the owner. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

"It does not appear to be clear that the importation of natural history specimens for museums or scientific collections requires a permit. I am of the opinion that these are excepted under the act and do not require a permit. Having been informed however that the Director of the Bishop Museum has a general permit to introduce specimens from the Secretary of Agriculture I would recommend that the Board request the cancellation of such permit."

Upon motion the report was adopted and then Mr. Carter moved that the Board of Agriculture request that Professor Brigham's permit be revoked. This motion carried and Mr. Holloway then moved that the board request the appointment of an inspector by the federal authorities, who should be under the authority of the board. This motion was also carried.

HOSMER MAKES REPORT.

Forester Hosmer made a report of his investigation of the Waianae range and the Ewa basin, giving also the details of the work at the government nursery and the Nuuanu forest. A number of plants had been received during the week from Mr. Wilcox of Kauai.

Mr. Hosmer stated that he had met representatives of the Bishop Estate and W. F. Dillingham in reference to the lands in the districts and said he hoped to bring a definite proposition before the board for the preservation of the Waianae forests.

J. E. Higgins, on behalf of the Farmers' Institute, thanked the Board of Agriculture for the use of the rooms for the meeting of the society.

THE CACAO EXPERIMENT.

A letter was received from Jared G. Smith stating that the United States experiment station had leased five acres of land near Hilo for the purposes of a banana and cacao experiment. He desired the permission of the board to import cacao seeds from Samoa for experimental purposes. Samoa was stated to be the nearest place from which the seeds could be imported, and cacao trees in Ceylon, Trinidad and other places were affected with disease.

Mr. Giffard told of the results he had obtained from cacao seed obtained from Samoa through Theodore [illegible] and planted eighteen months ago on Tantalus. The tree was covered with fungus which had sapped out its life and it was very much stunted. He said that a mistake had been made by Mr. Smith as there was really no regulation on the part of the board prohibiting the importation of seed from Samoa, Java being the place mentioned in the order.

Upon motion of Mr. Carter a permit was granted Mr. Smith to import the cacao seeds, provided that the proper precautionary measures were taken.

WILL SELL BLUEFIELDS.

Mr. Hosmer stated that he received [illegible] a number of requests for Bluefields [illegible] growing of the experiment station. Mr. Giffard said that the plants had been left to Mr. Smith until sufficient cuttings had been obtained for experimental purposes. Mr. Hosmer said that he had had a conversation with Mr. Thurston in which the latter had expressed the opinion that within a year or so, when there were sufficient cuttings, they should be sold. Mr. Carter thought that if they were given away they might not be so well cared for as if they were sold.

Those present at the meeting yesterday were W. M. Giffard, who presided, A. W. Carter, Executive Officer Holloway and Forester Hosmer.

THE BULLETIN DISCOVERS A JUDICIAL MARESNEST

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Last night the Bulletin sprung the sensation which it has been threatening for several months with a result which reminds one of the famous military road that was built out of Washington in 1810—the one Senator Benton said began as a boulevard, soon become a country road, then a cowpath, then a rabbit trail and finally dwindled to a squirrel track which ran up a stump.

The sensation was about Chief Justice Frear. It had been intimated in the Bulletin that he had helped make the faulty County Act and then, as Chief Justice, had brought in a decision against the Act because of the faults he had introduced. To prove it the Bulletin published a letter which it had fished from the floor of the Legislative Hall during the regular session in which the Chief Justice had urged Representative Chillingworth to help repeal certain laws which had been repeated in the County Act so as not to confuse the compilers. It did not tell, however, where it got the letter, but left it to be inferred that Representative Chillingworth had given it up to do the Chief Justice an injury. The letter is wholly innocuous, however, unless some further recommendations which were inclosed should turn out otherwise.

Yesterday the Advertiser asked the Chief Justice what the recommendations were and received this transcript of them. They are herewith submitted to show the whole extent of the Chief Justice's dastardly attempt to "override the will of the people" and "degrade his high office."

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF THE FIRST PART OF THE COUNTY BILL.

Sec. 1. Insert in each of the subdivisions (b), (c), (d) and (e) after the words "shores thereof," the words "and the waters adjacent thereto." The object of this is to include all waters over which the Territory has jurisdiction. It is not certain that the Territory has no jurisdiction over the channels between the islands even though more than three miles from land.

Also insert in subdivision (a) in place of the words "within a limit of three nautical miles of the shores thereof" the words "of the Territory not included in any other county, and the waters adjacent thereto." The object is to include all the small islands to the northwest—Laysan, etc.

Sec. 2. The names of districts are given as set forth in Civ. L., Sec. 896, but the modifications made by Civ. L., Secs. 1114 and 1115 seem to have been overlooked.

Sec. 23. Omit the words "of misdemeanor". Persons convicted of felony also may or should be subject to imprisonment in the county jail if sentenced for less than a year.

Sec. 47. Insert in the form of oath after the words "United States," the words "and the laws of the Territory of Hawaii."

The whole thing therefore resolves itself to the fact that Judge Frear, in pursuance of the duty he regularly performs, in his official reports, of suggesting changes in the laws, had made certain technical suggestions for the improvement of the County Act, none of which had any relation to the legal objections to the Act revealed in the subsequent findings of the Supreme Court against it.

No harm was done to the Chief Justice by this maresnest disclosure, but considerable harm was done to Representative Chillingworth. That gentleman, however, comes to the front with a perfectly adequate defence, as follows:

Editor Advertiser: The Bulletin this afternoon publishes a letter addressed to me by the Chief Justice, either prior to or during the regular session of the Legislature. The Bulletin had no authority of mine to publish that letter nor did I know that it was in the possession of that paper. On yesterday morning a Bulletin reporter interviewed me on the subject of letters of the Chief Justice to me referring to matters before the Legislature. I informed him that owing to the large number of communications received by me during the session it was impossible for me to recall either from whom received or the contents of them. I declined to be further interviewed on the subject. I had no intimation from the reporter that any such letter was in their possession or that they purposed publishing it. In reply to my inquiries the editor of the Bulletin informed me that the letter was found on the floor of the Legislative chamber. I very much regret the action taken by the Bulletin in this matter and simply wish to remove from myself the stigma of betrayal of private correspondence for political purposes.

SAM. F. CHILLINGWORTH.

BALDWIN REFUSES PAY FOR SERVICES NOT RENDERED

One legislator, at least, has refused to accept public money for services which he did not render the Territory. Senator H. P. Baldwin, of Maui, has declined to take his pro rata of the salaries allowed the legislators for the special session just ended.

William Savidge, clerk of the Senate, in making out the warrants and vouchers for the Senators, prepared papers for Senator Baldwin, although the latter did not attend the session. Yesterday Mr. Savidge received the warrant, which was for $200 and a mileage warrant, amounting to $18, from Senator Baldwin. Across the face of each was written in the Senator's handwriting:

"As I did not attend this session of the Senate, I will not accept compensation. H. P. Baldwin."

The Territory is "in" $218.

VISITOR AS A PROMOTER.

C. S. Barber, a real estate agent of Estherville, Iowa, is one of that valuable class of tourists who resolve themselves into reciprocating Hawaiian promotion committees when they find that Hawaii is the finest place in the world to visit. Meeting an Advertiser reporter Mr. Barber said:

"I am here touring the Hawaiian Islands and do not intend to go away until I have visited all of them. Today I take the steamer Kinau for Hilo and the Volcano. On returning from there I shall visit Maui and Kauai.

"I have taken in this island pretty thoroughly. Yes, I have seen the sugar mills working. They are immense. The whole country is looking fine. There is no scenery anywhere that I know surpassing what is to be viewed on this island, and right in and about Honolulu, taking city and mountains and ocean together. I anticipate the sight of an active volcano with great eagerness.

"It is one of the most beautiful places I have ever struck and a number of my friends in Iowa are going to make the trip like myself. I am now waiting to hear from three or four friends of mine belonging to Los Angeles, who are in San Francisco and whom I am trying to induce to come here.

"I want to say also that the friendliness of the people here is one of Honolulu's most pleasant characteristics. So attached have I become to the islands that I intend before leaving to subscribe for your paper so as to keep in touch with the place."

RUSSIA'S FAMOUS WAR ICON, BESET WITH COSTLY JEWELS.

Russia's sacred icon, a representation of the Virgin appearing to St. Sergius, has been taken, according to cable dispatches, from the Troitzke Monastery for the purpose of being sent to the army operating in the war with Japan. This image has been used as a mascot in numerous wars; Alexis, Peter the Great, and Alexander I. had it with them during all their campaigns. It is about twelve inches square and covered with precious stones. The names of the battles in which it figured are emplazoned on an accompanying silver tablet.

Icons enter deeply into the religious worship of adherents of the Greek Church, and are therefore popular throughout Russia. Indeed, so common are they that the peasantry carry them about with them, generally in the form of a triptych, or diptych, or similar folding tablet, made of wood or metal, which is decorated in enamel or niello with representations of sacred subjects.

There are always at least two icons in every Greek Church edifice. The main one, a representation of Christ, is at the right of the holy doors, and the other, of Theotocos (the Mother of God, a title given to the Virgin Mary), on the left. The icons are honored by a worship second only to the latria, the supreme adoration given to God.

SISAL ON THE MOVE.

Sisal shipments will shortly begin again from the Sisal plantation at Sisal, Oahu. The mill has been renovated and new machinery added so that the company can easily have a finished output of from two to three bales per day steadily for the next four months.

Each sisal bale weighs about 500 pounds, so that the daily baled output would be from a half to three quarters of a ton. The company is now receiving 7 1-8 cents per pound f. o. b. San Francisco, the Tubbs Cordage Company of that city taking all the local output.

The company now has about 800 acres planted in sisal, and the industry, first attempted on this island at Sisal, is now on a steady basis for increased production, all of which can easily be marketed with the Tubbs company.

Mr. Upson, of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the largest distributors of cordage in the United States, who has been in Honolulu for sometime, has visited the plantation, and expressed himself well pleased with his inspection.

HAWAIIAN CONGREGATIONALISM.

Few of our people appear to realize that the former island kingdom is no longer foreign territory. But its own citizens are having this fact brought home to them in unexpected ways, Congregationalists for special reasons. The native churches long ago combined into four associations and these four into the Evangelical Association. But as the white population grew, English speaking churches were formed which, while in full sympathy with the work of the American Mission, remained unconnected with any association. In recent years the immigration of Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese has resulted, through the work of the Hawaiian and American Boards, in other churches which are not affiliated. The barriers of language and of location on different islands have kept Congregational churches apart. Other denominations with compact organizations and backed by great national bodies have come in and so effectively carried on their work as to compel the Congregational churches to feel their weakness from lack of union. Financial depression has made this weakness acute. Congregationalism in Hawaii is at a crisis. The Missionary Board has called on its constituency, Hawaiian, English, Japanese, Chinese and Portguese, to close ranks and march together, assuring them that unless they pool their issues they are doomed. The response, it is gratifying to report, is unanimous and is hearty beyond expectation.

In view of the probable growth and development of these islands it would seem as though a clear call could be heard both by the Home Missionary Society and the American Missionary Association. The American Board withdrew finally from this field a year ago. This is now home missionary ground, with a race problem, considering its size, as difficult as has anywhere been presented to our missionary societies. Fortunately the Hawaiian Board has for its leader Dr. Doremus Scudder, with his experience both in Japan and as a pastor in his own country. If the burdens he has undertaken do not prove too heavy for one man to carry, we shall expect to see the race barriers dwindle, all the Congregational churches begin to pull together, the rapid progress of the use of the English language in their work and the development of a vital organism which will be an important contribution to our polity. We have not space to explain how our church problems there are influenced by new and peculiarly difficult problems of civil government which have been brought about by union with the United States and legislation by Congress, some of which appears to have been without full knowledge of the situation or adequate sense of responsibility. We bespeak earnestly the sympathy and co-operation of Congregationalists with our Hawaiian sister churches.—Congregationalist, Apr. 9.

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THERAPION No. 3 [illegible]
THERAPION [illegible]

THE BEAUTIFICATION OF HAWAII'S CAPITAL

How This City Might Be Made More Pleasing to the Eye---Its Present Attractions---Paper by E. A. P. Newcomb.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The Research Club held a meeting last night at the residence of W. A. Bowen. Architect Newcomb gave an address on "Beautifying Cities," illustrating his lecture with excellent drawings. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Newcomb for his address and Mr. and Mrs. Bowen for entertaining the members of the club. P. L. Weaver was appointed president in the absence of Prof. Bryan. C. H. Tracy continues vice-president, and W. C. Parke as secretary. G. B. McClellan, W. A. Hadden and C. G. Owen were appointed a committee to aid the officers in carrying on the work of the club. The park committee, consisting of Messrs. Wall, Chase and McClellan, have been recommended to continue their work devising means for beautifying the city.

Following is Mr. E. A. P. Newcomb's address:

Abundant shade, extensive space, adequate sewerage and water supply are the four elements which go far to make a perfect city. These matters were considered necessary by the ancients, as the unearthed ruins of the most splendid cities mutely testify.

The planting of trees and the position of shaded avenues and gardens, were treated with as much care and considered as necessary for the health of the populace as the perfecting of the sewers and aqueducts.

In the eighteenth century, our ancestors closely connected to Great Britain and France, worked on traditional lines in laying out Washington, Savannah and New Orleans, with results which over-shadow anything that followed, previous to the last twenty-five years of the nineteenth century. Beyond choosing prominent and appropriate sites for the Capitol buildings of our more modern States, there are no indications that a well arranged plan for future development of their cities was followed. The present century promises better things.

There is scarcely a village in the United States, but has its improvement society, and the services of the most prominent architects, sculptors, engineers and landscape gardeners are being employed in the great cities to add elegance and beauty to the enlargement of their borders.

Boston has stretched her arms in blessing to the people from Nantasket beach on the South shore past Revere beach on the north shore, in a series of parks, gardens, meadows, groves, formal terraces, sylvan glades, bathing beaches and streams for exercise and pleasure boating. This vast territory contains monumental and rustic bridges, balustrades, arbors, retreats, refreshment houses, artistic shelters, of stone and wood, cascades, fountains, pergolas, bathing and boat houses, sand banks for the children and shaded seats for the aged. Everything in its appropriate place and with the proper surroundings. Here a barren rocky space, where the picturesque mullein blooms and savin trees stand like sentinels. There groups of willows and poplars planted where their reflection in the river makes them doubly beautiful. Avenues of elms and tangles and thickets of wild rose and azalea, nature made more beautiful by the intelligent skill of man.

New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and in fact all the cities of the East, and many in the West, are extending and beautifying their boundaries in this way for the health of the people.

When the park system of the District of Columbia is finished, as planned by D. H. Burnham, of Chicago, Chas. F. McKimm, and Augustus St. Gandens, of New York, and Fred'k Law Olmstead, of Boston, who are named the "Park Commission." Washington will be the most beautiful capital city in the world.

HONOLULU.

Honolulu, on account of its climatic conditions, which are such that recreation is a part of the daily life the year through, offers an interesting problem to those who would work for her civic adornment. In order to see what she needs, let us consider what she already possesses. Whoever laid out the government grounds with the Opera house, the great church and armory adjacent, certainly had a fine sense of the importance of space, which adds dignity to public buildings. The buildings themselves may not be above criticism, but they are interesting, showing as they do, the aspirations of the few who, in those days, paved the way. Even Kawaiahao church with its massive columns, supporting blocks of coral rock, in lieu of an entablature and its small eye window under the clock, is impressive by the extent of its plan, and no modern edifice, however beautiful, could better express the faith and love of those who laid her corner stone. It is unfortunate that the automobile building interferes with what was a stately group of public buildings. The spacious grounds in this neighborhood should never be sacrificed but rather increased and beautified. The removal of the wooden structures on the Executive grounds would greatly improve that spot.

The piece of land at the junction of King and Merchant streets might be included in this territory, and thus extend the beauty of the district.

Of small parks, Honolulu has a goodly number and they are well placed. The only one which is in order is Thomas Square. This has been much improved in the past two years and is now a credit to the city. The original plan which was excellent has been preserved.

EMMA SQUARE

[illegible] same care. By removing the fences, the effect of space would be increased by the streets on either side and with a low curb of concrete to protect the front and rear ends, with flowering shrubs in the garden plats; a good dressing of cinder sand around the bandstand; and judicious trimming of the branches of the large trees, the place would be much improved. A new bandstand of classic design would be effective in this square.

Aala Park, on King street, has redeemed China town and if there could be planted a border of royal poincianas alternating with royal palms it would, in a few years, be a goodly sight. This park will be a great protection against the spread of fire in that district.

In rebuilding the city of Baltimore the question of frequent open squares in the burned district is receiving serious consideration.

The plats of ground at the railroad station, are well arranged. Flowering shrubs in groups and a few palms would beautify the spot. A well designed drinking trough at the street curb, would accentuate it in an artistic way, and be a veritable boon to the dumb animals of that busy neighborhood. There may be reasons why drinking fountains for the people are not desirable, but when we consider that Honolulu has a fine water supply, and that gallons of water are wasted daily by the improvident yard-men, we wonder that she possesses not a single public fountain in her boundaries. In this respect she stands unique among tropical cities. Nothing is more refreshing to the eye in the languid days of sunshine, or more musical to the ear through the tropical nights, than the spray and splash of fountains; nothing adds more to the civic splendor of a gala occasion.

"Pausanias named the presence of fountains as a test of civilization, and asked with reference to Panopeus if it could be properly entitled to rank as a city having no public fountains of water."

KAPIOLANI PARK.

Kapiolani park, I am happy to say, is being improved. The shrubberies in a year or two will be very beautiful. Let us hope that some means may be devised of clearing the many water ways, and thus adding to their beauty by the reflections of tree and shrub. A bridge or two of permanent masonry crossing the canals, with balustrades and vases or caryatids would contrast well with the verdure and delight the eye. At the end of the trolley line, a rustic pavilion with seats would add to the comfort of visitors, although it would not dignify the park, as would a classic Pergola raised a few steps, paved and overgrown with vines, shading seats of stone or cement. Rustic adornments are a make-shift, except when they accentuate a sylvan retreat, or private grounds. A public park calls for works of more permanent elegance.

At Kapiolani park one looks in vain for a path leading to the sea, no single foot of the vast sea front in that neighborhood is accessible to the visitor, except he crosses private grounds or goes to a hotel for the privilege of enjoying a view of the ocean. One cannot get much of an idea of the vast expanse, looking through the palings of white-washed fences. The citizens owning estates in that neighborhood, who would give even a ten feet pathway to the sea would confer a boon on the strangers who visit the park. In a measure the grounds of the Aquarium help this situation but they do not appear to belong to the park.

In Buffalo, Niagara Park, or what is called the water front along the Niagara river, is nearly a mile of beautifully laid out terraces, with lawns, trees, gravelled paths and flower gardens, a band pavilion and artistic seats. No one can fail to appreciate the beauty of an extension of the park to the sea, who has noticed the wide vista which is bounded by the sea wall at the side of the highway leading into the city. Although we have no open sea views at the Park, we have a water front from the pumping station to Waikiki which could be made one of the finest of boulevards. It is now a burning desert waste and notwithstanding, from this place the finest view of the mountains is contrasted with the musical boom of the surf on the distant reefs.

A driveway with a double row of Algaroba trees on each side, would redeem this situation in a few years.

The Honolulu Iron Works Co. have shown what can be done with trees. Seeds planted a little over a year ago, are now trees over ten feet high. It is not necessary to wait for appropriations to build roads and pavements, get the lines and, with permission, plant the trees, and the rest will come in due time. We will at least have made a beginning in the way of shady avenue, and by building occasional balustraded platforms extending into the sea, with permanent pavilions and seats of classic design, we would have a water front that would surpass those of Nice, Bordeaux, Marseilles and the many "routes au bords de la Mer" of the old world.

RECREATION GROUNDS

Honolulu possesses numerous recreation grounds, the finest of which is the polo field at Moanalua. [illegible]

and bits of Nuuanu avenue, Honolulu, cannot boast of a well shaded street, and still there is perhaps as great a variety of trees fitted for the purpose as can be found in any country; it is unfortunate that they are generally fenced in.

Coming from the well shaded avenues of the Mainland cities, one cannot help noticing the lack in our city. We have beautiful avenues of palms on private estates, and on the grounds of the various Institutions but they do not shelter or shade us on the public streets.

On Lunalilo street, Wm. R. Castle and F. J. Lowrey have solved the problem existing between trolley poles and trees, by planting young trees just outside the line of their lots. In a few years the sidewalks will be amply shaded and the trees are set far enough away from the poles to be easily kept from interference.

Waikiki road from King street to the point where the electric route exists, offers a broad unobstructed space for a well shaded driveway and bridle path. Along the side of the trolley where rank grass and weeds now exist, a line of trees might be placed with fine effect.

Our city is particularly favored by nature in the possible vistas of her streets, the sea on one hand, the mountains on the other. Most of the streets leading to the mountains are unobstructed and the everlasting hills seem to beckon us from the busy thoroughfares to their cool and shady retreats. Whatever is built in future on their sides, should be so designed as to melt into the back ground, or of such classic proportions and dignity as to be a delight to the eye of the artist. It seems to me the beauty of Sugarloaf, that splendid dome of verdure, is not improved by patches of recent cultivation. Three years ago there was a wondrous beauty about that placid hill of velvet green backed against the jagged mountains.

VISTAS FROM THE CITY.

We have several far reaching vistas of the ocean from our streets. How refreshing it is to look down Fort street and Nuuanu avenue to the open sea. Richards street, one boundary of the government grounds, leads the eye an infinite distance across the booming reefs, or if the view is obstructed it is by a noble ship. Likelike street, bounding the same territory on the other side, leads into the door of the Automobile building. Wherever there is a fine vista it should be preserved, even at great sacrifice if we would beautify our city, and this leads me to the land at the junction of King and Merchant streets. Entering town from Waikiki, this piece seems even in its present unadorned state a beautiful extension of the "Grande Place" of this city. Imagine the plat laid out, in the center a fountain of two or three sections rising from a large basin, surrounded by royal palms. The blank wall at the rear covered with climbing vines trained to the top of the building, as they are in Paris, by the aid of lattices, or wire, and against this back ground brilliant shrubs, or, if the owner must eventually build on the lot, he may, at least, be induced to allow a wall fountain at the junction of the streets, over it a niche for a bust or statue. The whole to be built in keeping with the architecture of the building, as the great fountain of Trevi adorns the Palazzo Poli in Rome. Of course, such a scheme would have to be carried out in a much simpler way.

The old armory building was well designed in the style of the Tudors, as far as the towers and battlements are concerned. A few changes in the doorways and windows to bring them more in the style, and the walls cemented would redeem the building and make it worthy of preservation, if not for actual use, as a relic of the past.

The adjoining space is extensive and with its unlimited possibilities worthy of adornment.

The flag staff surrounded by an ornamental base of bronze to a height of 10 feet would add greatly in a monumental way. We all remember the beauty of the standard poles in front of St. Marks in Venice. Our flag staff has one raised platform, Wailuku has two, Lahaina has three! and even this simple arrangement gives a touch of dignity to the most important monument in a city.

Honolulu outside of her natural beauties of mountain and sea contains many attractive spots which greet the eye of the stranger with interest. The old plantation on King street. The peaceful avenue of royal palms in the Roman Catholic cemetery on the same street, leading as it does to the pedestal bearing a cross of superb proportions. The trees need at present some trimming which will soon be done.

Haalelea lawn and the High school grounds with their weather beaten walls, over which grand trees spread their branches. The restoration of the old coral walled house back of Kawaiahao church would preserve a building which marked the beginning of permanent habitation here. The Nuuanu cemeteries with the mausoleum and cypress trees are vastly impressive. The grounds of Oahu College; the Hospitals and Kamehameha Schools are ample and interesting. The splendid hedge of night blooming cereus, nearly 2,000 feet long is one of the marvels of the town. The gateways of these institutions need embellishment. A small expense would dignify Oahu College, with a gateway with cement seats on either side without disturbing the present plan. At Kamehameha Schools the royal Hawaiian coat of arms might be placed to emphasize the fact of their royal foundation.

It would not require a princely sum to adorn both gates in this way. At present the strangers on a pleasure drive could pass the institution in ignorance of its position or extent. At St. Clement's Chapel the Rev. John Usborne has shown a fine example of landscape gardening.

The grounds of Moanalua are sure in the hands of S. M. Damon to grow more beautiful each year, and through his generous hospitality are a point of interest to the tourist. At Manoa there are a number of fine touches in the way of landscape.

A brilliant effect is that on the Montague Cooke grounds. [illegible] raced garden, on the estate of the late J. B. Atherton and the estate of C. M. Cooke is most attractive. At Kamehameha Girls School, Miss Ida Pope has shown what can be done on a driveway by the alternate use of palms and coleus blumei. In the sunshine the effect is most brilliant. All this shows that much can be expected from individual effort toward the beautifying of our city.

In regard to municipal adornment there are many ways and means. Here are some which are not enumerated above. Memorial tablets marking historic buildings or points of historic interest. Memorial arches or gates at the entrance to the park or public institutions. Statues: At present we can boast of one only, but fortunately it is a fine one and a fitting memorial of the people's hero; the fence around it detracts from its dignity. Kamehameha III, who gave the constitution to these Islands, Princess Pauahi Bishop, the benefactress of the youth of Hawaii, Kapiolani whom Tennyson has immortalized, Vancouver through whose beneficence the land was stocked with cattle. A memorial to Kaahumanu, who released her people from the intolerable kapu. These are a few of the subjects for the skill of the architect and sculptor. A grand memorial cross of marble might be erected on Rocky Hill, by day contrasting with the mists of Manoa and so arranged by concealed lights that its form would be illumined at night, and would be a most fitting monument to those who brought the glad tidings of great joy to this people.

VARIOUS SUGGESTIONS.

A colombier with aviary attached and a pavement of cement with a fountain in the center where the doves might be fed would be interesting in Kapiolani park.

The continuation of a street ending abruptly at the foot of the mountains, by an artificial cataract of large proportions, would give a grandiose effect. We have in the fields the finest stone for such work.

On the Pali route occasional lanais of the hau tree or bougainvilleae supported by well proportioned columns of cement, with seats would be welcome, where one could rest on the descent to the city and enjoy the splendid scenery.

We have no arcades in the city and yet we feel the need of them and fill that need by awning of a variety of constructions, which are certainly not things of beauty. In the Postoffice we have an example of the grateful shade of a portico in the sunshine and its protection in stormy weather. In many tropical cities arcades are an important feature of the architecture and the memory of them in Verona, Padua and Venice is vivid in the mind of the traveller after the lapse of years.

Nuuanu stream is well embanked on either side. St. Louis College gives a touch of verdure which is picturesque. This embankment could be made very beautiful by the alternate use of palms and oleanders; the perspective would be greatly enhanced in this way.

One of the most impressive monuments on the Mainland is the great pergola on the Paseo in Kansas City. Starting from a point laid out with beautiful gardens this pergola arises and extends for hundreds of feet in the center of an avenue, ascending the ridge of a hill by flights of steps, a beautiful pavement flanked on either side by columns, of fine proportion constructed of white terra cotta, and supporting beams which in time, will be overgrown with roses and vines, and this in a city where winter blights its beauty. What would the same thing be here amidst our eternal bloom and verdure? I do not wish to advocate transplanting all that we find in a monumental way on the mainland, but only such things as will embellish a tropical city in an appropriate way.

In conclusion I hope in this paper there may be something helpful in the way of suggestion for future work which will prevent wasteful expenditure on things which cannot be permanent. If we are eventually to have a beautiful city, every appropriation, public or private, should be for that which is enduring and of its kind the most fitting and artistic.

At the same time, whatever exists representing the ancient life of the Hawaiian people should be treasured. [illegible] marked by tablets that the Islands may not lose the picturesqueness of the old in the new civilization.

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LEASE WAS NOT VALID

Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd Patched It Vainly.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Henry E. Cooper, of Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, came into Judge Gear's court yesterday morning to discontinue, on behalf of plaintiff, the suit of Lam Wo Sing against Moses Puahi and others for possession of a leasehold. This proceeding, taken after the case had been on trial throughout the previous day, was due to a curious discovery.

It came out in evidence on Monday that the lease on which Lam Wo Sing relied was illegal. E. S. Boyd, when Commissioner of Public Lands, sold after due notice a lease of certain Government land for a term of ten years. After the sale he ran against the following provision of Sec. 73 of the Organic Act:

"And no lease of agricultural land shall be granted, sold or renewed by the Government of the Territory of Hawaii for a longer period than five years until Congress shall otherwise direct."

As Commissioner Boyd could not convey a lease that was illegal, he proceeded to make out a lease that was legal in form. This he did by making the term for five years. No lease of the particular land for a term of five years having been duly advertised or cried by the auctioneer, the mended lease could not have been legally executed because nothing of the kind had been sold according to law. Executed it was, however, but its illegality owing to the nullity of sale did not transpire until the trial of the law suit above mentioned.

Mr. Cooper stated that it would not help the client of his firm to prove his right to the leasehold as against the defendants, since the lease itself was null and void.

Mr. Boyd was on the witness stand a large part of the day that the trial lasted.

◆

BURNS AND CUTS.—Slight injuries of this character are of frequent occurrence in almost every household. While they are not dangerous, except when blood poisoning results from the injury, they are often quite painful and annoying. They can be quickly healed by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It allays the pain almost instantly and heals the injured parts without matter being formed, which insures a cure in one-third the time that the usual treatment would require. It is the most perfect preparation in use for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and like injuries. It should be applied with a feather, and before the parts become swollen if possible. For sale by All Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

◆

Coincidence.

The actual trial of Ferreira vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. began yesterday before Judge Robinson as elsewhere reported. Clerk Simonton made the discovery that the complaint in the case had been filed exactly two years previously, on April 26, [illegible]

◆

Pearl City's New School

An interesting program will be given at the dedication of the new school building at Pearl City on Friday [illegible]

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, April 26.

P. M. S. S. China, Friele, from the Orient, at 8:15 a. m.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kau, Kona and Maui ports, at 4:55 a. m.

Am. bk. Geo. Curtis, Calhoun, from San Francisco, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, April 27.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 4:35 a. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Self, from Molokai ports, at 1:10 a. m.

Thursday, April 28.

Br. ship Scottish Hills, Blackmore, 140 days from Hamburg, at 7:40 a. m.

S. S. Californian, Barron, 8 days from San Francisco, at 12:10 p. m.

Am. bktn. Klikitat, Barrett, 25 days from Port Ludlow, at 3 p. m.

Schr. Ada, from Oahu ports, at 3 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, from Oahu ports, at 6:45 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, April 26.

Br. bk. Earl of Derby, Jackson, for Sydney, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 12 m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Anahola, at 12 m.

P. M. S. S. China, Friele, for San Francisco, at 6 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapaa, Anahola, Kilauea, Kalihiwai and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, for Mahukona, Kukaiau, Laupahoehoe and Papaaloa, at 5 p. m.

P. M. S. S. China, Friele, for San Francisco, at 7:15 p. m.

Wednesday, April 27.

U. S. S. Supply, Pond, for Midway and Guam, at 8:30 a. m.

Schr. Kawailani, Moses, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.

Am. bk. Annie Johnson, Nelson, for San Francisco, at 1:30 p. m.

Am. sp. S. P. Hitchcock, Gates, for Delaware Breakwater, at 11:30 a. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Napala, for Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.

Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, Williams, for San Francisco, at 2:15 p. m.

Am. schr. Alumna, Genberg, for the Sound, at 3:15 p. m.

Thursday, April 28.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, for Pearl Harbor, on cruise, at 8 a. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5:20 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kau, Kona and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, April 26.—From Kau: Mrs. C. H. Brown, Miss Longmore, Mrs. Pinau; from Kona: M. F. Scott, Major Purdy, Miss Medeiros, E. N. Edwards, Fr. James, W. A. Wall, Thos. Kelley, Mrs. Marcallino and child; from Maui: E. Kaiser, L. Barkhausen, Hon. J. L. Kaulukou, Mr. and Mrs. Aoki, Nakashima.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, April 27.—G. Wela, Tang Wa, Mrs. J. Spalding, J. R. Daggett, T. Kumato, Miss A. Monther, G. Bell, Mrs. H. Nordmeyer, B. Okuba, Mrs. H. L. Day, C. T. Day, Mrs. Hageman and 34 deck.

From Molokai ports, per stmr. Lehua, April 27.—Alder Johnson, Elder Brown, John Cassidy, L. St. John Gilbert and 1 deck.

Per stmr. Lehua, April 27, from Molokai ports—Elder Brown, Elder Johnson, John Cassidy, Lee Gilbert and 1 deck.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, April 26.—Miss M. Nichols, R. H. Trent, J. M. Vivas, Lieut. Scofield, Rev. J. Kekipi, Y. Eguchi, W. R. Lowrey, Paul Jarrett, F. Wissbrund, W. H. C. Campbell, M. V. Holmes, D. J. McKay, J. A. Hagemann, Mrs. Mary Brown, T. Clive Davies and wife, C. A. De Cew, J. I. Whittle, E. C. Peters, J. B. Castle, Jas. Wakefield, J. W. Pratt, C. H. Edwards, C. A. Brown, C. H. Pierce, Mrs. M. A. Rivenberg, Mrs. C. P. Iaukea, Mrs. Paul Jarrett and two children, J. F. Woods, W. H. Hoogs, J. Michaels, Bishop Restarick, S. B. Rose, Wm. McKay and wife, R. D. Mead.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, April 26.—F. C. Atherton and wife, F. F. Baldwin, Capt. Taylor, Miss Take, J. Kinoshita, W. E. Shaw, C. H. Kluegel, J. W. Bergstrom, W. E. Skinner, J. H. Fuller, L. Barkhausen, R. M. Isenberg, Mrs. Aluli.

Per S. S. China, for San Francisco, April 26.—Miss M. J. Ramage, Miss C. Peterson, Mrs. H. M. Lull, Rev. Edw. B. Turner, wife and 2 children, Miss Mary B. Rose, Rev. Hiram Bingham, Mrs. Lydia Coan, Mrs. Sophie H. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wichman, 3 children and maid, Mrs. Kate M. Perrin, Miss Anita Perrin, Mrs. Helen J. Collins, H. L. Rosenbledt, Mrs. C. M. McNeill, Mrs. T. B. McCauley, Mrs. J. F. Humburg, Miss Kreutzman, Edwin Smith, Fremont Morse, Mrs. L. G. Kellogg, Mrs. L. J. Moses, C. N. Weaver, Wm. Waterhouse, K. Y. Li, L. A. Thurston, Mrs. Walter Hoffmann, L. L. McCandless, R. C. Stackable, W. Williamson, M. C. Pecheco.

For Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, per stmr. Likelike, April 27.—Mrs. Hakuole and baby, Mrs. O. [illegible], W. W. Chamberlain, D. H. Kahaulelio.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, April 28.—J. J. Dias, J. I. Silva and wife, W. F. Dias, J. F. C. Hagens, B. Ado, Au Hing Wo, Au Man Kwai, E. H. Hendry, Chong Hing, Ho Fat.

Per stmr. Mikahala, April 28, for Kauai ports.—[illegible]

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

MORE UNCHARTED ROCKS DISCOVERED

Recent Sydney (Australia) papers speak of a report brought by the master of the schooner Matthew Turner to the effect that while bound from the Sound to Sydney rocks were seen projecting from the ocean in about 5.30 South Latitude, and about 175 West Longitude. The vessel went close to the rocks about midday one day, the captain describing them as being black. The paper reports that no one has ever before sighted these rocks.

FIRE APPARATUS ON SEWALL BOATS

The four-masted ship Shenandoah, Captain Chapman, loading coal at Baltimore for San Francisco, has been fitted up with the Clayton fire-extinguisher. The Shenandoah is the first of the 12 ships owned by Arthur Sewall, of Bath, Maine, to adopt the patent, and although the outfit costs $6,000 it will be installed in every one. Besides overcoming fire in holds the additional virtue is claimed for the apparatus of clearing the vessels of vermin, rats and mice. Cargoes can also be fumigated, it is said.—Baltimore Sun.

Kauai Shipping.

The report of Purser Wright of the steamer Mikahala is as follows:

"The steamer Niihau was at Waimea discharging freight. The barkentine Hawaii was at Eleele loading sugar. She had 8,500 bags on board.

"The bark Edward May left Makaweli for San Francisco April 24 with 23,000 bags sugar.

"Strong northeast by east winds and rough seas crossing the channel. Strong easterly winds and rough sea at landings on the lee side of Kauai."

Shipping Notes.

The Alameda is due this morning with three days' later mail.

The Mikahala sailed for Kauai ports at five o'clock last evening.

The revenue cutter Thetis will make a trip to Hilo after she arrives here.

The schooner Carrie and Annie has gone onto the marine railway for a general overhauling.

The American barkentine Klikitat arrived yesterday afternoon from Port Ludlow. She is at the Railroad wharf.

The U. S. S. Supply sailed yesterday morning at 8:15 for Midway and Guam. Marines will be landed on Midway.

The U. S. S. Iroquois will probably leave this morning for Pearl Harbor, where the vessel will remain for a few days.

The schooner Ka Moi with 2,164 bags of sugar arrived on Monday from Hamakua. During the trip out her mainsail and jib were split.

The following sugar is reported at Hawaii ports ready for shipment: Punaluu, 7600 bags; Honuapo, 85; Honokaa, 8000; Kukuihaele, 10,000 bags.

The steamer Maui arrived from Hawaii ports with seventy-two head of cattle yesterday morning. Heavy rains are reported at Ookala.

Paymaster Brown, U. S. N., now attached to the Honolulu Naval Station, may be transferred in a few months to another post. The rumor of his reassignment was brought by the Solace.

The arrival of the Chilian ship Othello at Port Townsend was reported by cable yesterday. The Othello had trouble with a Japanese crew before leaving Honolulu, and the mate is in prison on a charge of shooting one of the Japs.

The American-Hawaiian steamship Oregonian, which left Hilo for New York on February 24 with 7,896 tons of sugar, is due to arrive. She will probably arrive in time to meet the rise in the price of sugar. Freight Agent Morse expects the vessel to arrive at New York today or tomorrow.

The ship Henry Villard will sail for Honolulu tomorrow. She will take as passengers Mrs. James Rolph, wife of James Rolph, the prominent shipping man of this city; Miss Rolph and Mrs. C. W. Bennett. They will make a short stay in Honolulu, and return to this city on one of the liners.—Examiner.

BEFORE YOU START on a journey, procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This may save you much trouble and annoyance as it can not be bought on board the cars or steamship. For all forms of stomach and bowel troubles this remedy has no equal. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

DUE TODAY

O. S. S. Alameda, [illegible], from San Francisco, due early in morning.

THE ADAMS WILL REMAIN AT SAMOA

VALLEJO, April 19.—The United States training ship Mohican reached Mare Island from the south this afternoon. About fifty of the landsmen now on duty on the Mohican will be transferred to the Adams. The men are to be taken to Tutuila for a cruise, going out on the last-named vessel and returning on the Wheeling. The Adams, in all probability, will never again be seen in these waters.

The Adams will be very serviceable in Samoa, as she is a much cooler ship for that warm climate than the more modern steel vessels, and as she is now over thirty years old, will probably kept as a station ship at Tutuila until her days of usefulness are past.

IROQUOIS GETS OFF THE REEF

The Iroquois went on the reef at the entrance of Pearl Harbor yesterday morning and remained fast until floated off by high water. She went down at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and shortly after, the launch returned with a request for assistance. The Maui was dispatched to the scene, but before she reached the harbor, was met by the launch again with the information that the vessel had floated off of her own accord.

Captain Niblack telephoned from Pearl Harbor yesterday afternoon that the Iroquois had gone down to locate the buoys recently placed in the channel, and had found two of them gone. The boat ranges were found to be poor, and the Iroquois touched at the edge of the reef, being held there by the wind until high water, floating off at one o'clock. The Iroquois will remain in Pearl Harbor for three or four days. Captain Niblack will take the launch and go in search of the missing buoys.

SCOTTISH HILLS FROM HAMBURG

The British ship Scottish Hills, 140 days from Hamburg, arrived yesterday morning. The Scottish Hills had a rough time rounding the Cape, encountering twenty-nine days of storms and heavy winds. She lost two sails in the trip. While rounding the Horn, the Scottish Hills almost collided with an unknown ship, which is believed to have been the John Ena. The vessel passed right across the bows of the Scottish Hills.

Big Freighters Moving.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's large freighter Alaskan is to sail tomorrow for Puget Sound to discharge a large quantity of freight brought from New York. She is to proceed thence to Honolulu on her way back to New York. The steamer Californian, Captain Barron, is expected to sail next Wednesday direct for Honolulu, en route to New York. Since her week's stay in port the Californian has discharged 800 tons of heavy freight and taken on about 4000 tons, all hands and the dock employes and stevedores being kept exceedingly busy. While the freight was being hustled ashore and into the hold, Chief Officer Walters has had his crew busy in getting the big steamer ready for another long ocean voyage, the work being done with the vim that characterizes a liner whose time is limited.—Chronicle.

Californian Arrives.

The freighter Californian arrived yesterday afternoon, eight days from San Francisco. The Californian brought about a thousand tons of freight for Honolulu, including several hundred cases of kerosene which had been ordered to relieve the threatened famine in the islands. She also brought four days' mail consisting of nearly two hundred sacks. The Californian will sail not later than Sunday for Kahului and Hilo to load sugar for Delaware Breakwater.

The barkentine W. H. Dimond, one of the island sugar fleet, got in this morning from Honolulu after a passage of twenty-two days. She carried a cargo of 16,238 bags of sugar. Good weather prevailed throughout the trip. She reports sighting the bark Alden Besse on March 30th in latitude 23.56 north, longitude 156.52 west. The Besse is also bound to this port with sugar, and being out twenty-one days, will doubtless reach port shortly.—Examiner.

The party of seventy-five Japanese reported by Capt. Niblack of the U. S. S. Iroquois as being encamped on the island of [illegible] between the Hawaiian Islands and Midway, will probably be ordered off by the officers of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Thetis. The Thetis will [illegible] next week and will probably be ordered to [illegible] at once. The Japanese are reported as [illegible] the bird inhabitants.

FINANCES OF THE MERCHANTS' ASSN.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Merchants' Association to December 31, 1903:

RECEIPTS.

Dues and Initiation Fees, from May 1, '01 to Nov. 30, '03		$4,062.00
Merchants' Ass'n Fair		240.50
		$4,302.50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Registrar for Charter		$ 31.10
Attorneys, re Income Tax		325.00
Engrossing Memorials and Resolution on death Pres. McKinley		45.60
Bulletin and Gazette		33.20
Grieve Pub. Co.		19.50
Hawn. News Co.		33.40
Rent, Honolulu Stock & Bond Exch.		35.00
Typewriting and printing circulars		23.40
Hawn. Star, Gazette and Bulletin, for sundry "ads" and printing		47.20
W. C. Weedon, lecture tour U. S. as agreed		600.00
Commissions for collecting and keeping accounts		500.00
Stamps and postage		12.00
Rent, Judd Bldg. rooms, 16 mos. from Oct. 1 up to date, at $65		1,040.00
W. A. Whiting, legal opinion		35.00
Andrews & Peters, legal opinion		50.00
Printed postal cards and letter heads		26.50
Cablegrams, $44.05 and $32		76.05
Robertson & Wilder, Legislative Acts		50.00
H. Hackfeld & Co., furniture for rooms		179.75
Citizens' meeting, rent Progress Hall, $25, Orpheum, $25		50.00
Club Stables, re telephone investigation		7.50
Cable Day celebration		18.25
Viggo Jacobson, engrossing		40.00
Pearson & Potter		2.15
A. Barnes, 9 1-2 mos. at $25		237.50
Builders' & Traders' Exchange		8.50
Cablegrams		57.70
Mrs. King, floral piece W. W. Dimond funeral		60.00
Allan Dunn, engrossing		28.00
Cablegrams		54.11
Typewriting memorials and petitions to Congressional Commission		19.50
Hawn. Gazette		2.50
Hawn. News Co.		.50
Messenger service		5.20
Advertising town meeting, and printing for annual banquet		34.75
Commission for collecting dues		78.50
Postage and stamps		16.00
Hawn. Gazette		18.00
Annual banquet—Hawn. Hotel	$567.50	
Printing	16.00	
Messenger service	4.60	
	$588.10	
Less amt. collected from members, at $4.50 each	301.50	
		286.60
Paid sundry petty accounts		34.26
Balance, cash on hand		283.28
		$4,302.50
		$4,302.50

W. W. HARRIS,
Treasurer, Merchants' Association.
Honolulu, Jan. 31, 1904.
E. & O. E.

Honolulu Feb. 6, 1904.

This is to certify that I have audited the books of the Treasurer of the Merchants' Association as of this day, and find the same correct.

(Signed) FRED. L. WALDRON,
Member Finance Committee.

The following sugar is reported on Kauai ready for shipment: K. S. M. 7000 bags, V. K. 800 bags, Mak. 2700 bags, G. & R. 200 bags, McB. 23,536 bags, L. P. 3331 bags, H. M. 13,497 bags, G. F. 2828 bags, K. S. Co., 180 bags; total 54,072 bags.

Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and if pains dart through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get out all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.

We have the following letter from Mr. R. J. Kowald, of Mannum, So. Australia. Mr. Kowald also sends his photograph.

"I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which laid me up for a long time. I tried a great many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I thought it would be just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me, for after taking one bottle I was better. The swelling began to go down, the pains began to leave me, and I felt better in every way. After taking only five bottles I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. [illegible]
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

MISSION CHILDREN WILL ASSEMBLE

The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society will hold its fifty-second annual meeting at Pauahi hall, Oahu College, at 7:30 tomorrow evening. Election of officers will be followed by five-minute addresses on themes fitting the occasion.

Ancient Hawaiian and modern music will mingle in the entertainment. After the literary exercises there will be a moonlight rally around cocoanuts, presided over by Hawaiian-born maidens descended from the missionary pilgrims. A full attendance of the members of the society is hoped for.

The hearing of D. A. Mackintosh on the charge of polygamy has been continued to April 29th.

Three warrants for $27,825, being the amount of the subsidy due the Oahu Railway Co., were paid by Treasurer Campbell yesterday.

Arrangements are being made for a farewell dance and reception to be given at Camp McKinley Monday evening in honor of the departing artillery companies. Governor Carter has granted the request for the band to play at the reception.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Mrs. Kaimihaku Mendiola and others to A. N. Campbell, Trustee, dated March 30, 1904, recorded Liber 243, page 380, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest and breach of rent conditions.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 28th day of May, 1904, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, April 29th, 1904.

A. N. CAMPBELL, TRUSTEE,
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consists of:

A fine house lot in Honuakaha, Honolulu, near the N. corner of Halekauila and South streets, containing 1825 square feet more or less and thus described:

Beginning at a point on the mauka line of the proposed Halekauwila street extension 264.7 feet from the north corner of Halekauwila and Hotel streets, and running as follows by true bearings:

N. 51° 30′ E., 52.0 feet along lot of Maua and Kailianu;

N. 38° 30′ W., 35.0 feet along L. C. A. 677 to M. Kekuanaoa;

S. 51° 30′ W., 52.6 feet to Halekauwila Street;

S. 39° 30′ E., 35.0 feet along Halekauwila Street to the initial point.

2585—Apr. 29, May 6, 13, 20, 27.

KAHAKUMAKA HALUALANI.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated April 16, 1902, made by and between Laura Kahakumaka Halualani (a widow), of Kalauao, District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagor, to Claus Spreckels, of San Francisco, State of California, and William G. Irwin, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu aforesaid, doing business in Honolulu as copartners under the firm name of Claus Spreckels & Company, mortgagees, and of record in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Liber 236 on pages 221-224 and pursuant to Chapter XXXIII of the Session Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of mortgaged property without Suit and Decree of Sale" and the Act (Chapter IX of the Session Laws of 1890) amending same, the said mortgagees hereby give notice that they intend to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: the non-payment of the principal and interest of a certain promissory note referred to in and secured by said mortgage, when due.

Notice is hereby likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property conveyed by the said mortgage consists of: All those certain pieces of land situated in Kalauao, District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, described as follows, to-wit:

(1) Land at Kalauao described in Land Commission Award No. 6164 on which Royal Patent No. 747 was issued to Mahiai. Area, 2 26-1000 acres.

(2) Two lots at Kalauao described in Land Commission Award No. 9408 on which Royal Patent No. 149 was issued to Hilo for Kaolo. Area, 1 546-1000 acres.

(3) Land at Waimalu described in Land Commission Award No. 9316 on which Royal Patent No. 3764 was issued to Maika. Area, 872-1000 of an acre.

(4) Two lots at Waimalu described in Land Commission Award No. 3315 on which Royal Patent No. 466 was issued to Haki. Apana No. 1, area, [illegible] acres. Apana No. 2, area, [illegible] of an acre. Total area, [illegible] acres.

(5) That lot of land at Waimalu described in Land Commission Award No. [illegible] on which Royal Patent No. [illegible] was issued to [illegible]. Area, [illegible] of an acre.

(6) Two lots of land at [illegible] described in Land Commission Award No. 2057, on which Royal Patent No. 456 was issued to Keawe I: Apana No. 1, area, 315-1000 of an acre; Apana No. 2, area, 154-1000 of an acre. Total area, 469-1000 of an acre.

Also all of interest in

(7) Those three pieces of land in Halawa, described in Land Commission Award No. 2044, issued to Kaupali: Apana No. 1, area, 386-1000 of an acre; Apana No. 2, area, 508-1000 of an acre; Apana No. 3, area, 144-1000 of an acre. Total area, 1.038 acres. Grand total area, 7.971 acres. Together with all buildings, improvements, rights, privileges, easements and appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining.

Said lands are encumbered as follows:

(1) A portion of Land Commission Award No. 6104 leased to Sung Wo Sing Company by lease dated July 24th, 1895, recorded in Book No. 156, page 19, for a term of twenty years from August 1st, 1895, at an annual rental of twenty dollars, and a portion of the land is leased to Ahin under lease dated March 10, 1896, and recorded in Book No. 156, page 423, for a term of twenty years from September 1st, 1898, at an annual rental of eighty dollars; seven years being paid in advance.

(2) The above lands under Land Commission Award No. 9400 are included in the same leases above named.

(3) Land described in Land Commission Award No. 9316 is leased to Young Fong under lease dated October 25th, 1899, recorded in Book No. 197, page 386, for a term of fifteen years from November 1st, 1899, at an annual rental of one hundred and eighty dollars.

(4) Lots described in Land Commission Award No. 9315 are included in the said lease above named.

(5) Lots described in Land Commission Award No. 9325 are included in the said lease.

(6) Lots included in Land Commission Award No. 2057 are leased to the Honolulu Sugar Company under lease dated November 3, 1898, recorded in Book No. 184, page 458, for a term of fifteen years from date at an annual rental of thirty dollars.

The portion of the land mentioned in paragraphs No. 1 and 2 above leased to Ahin is now assigned to the Woodlawn Fruit Company, Limited.

CLAUS SPRECKELS & CO.,
Mortgagees.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin; deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for mortgagees.

Dated April 21, 1904.

2583—April 22, 29, May 6, 13.

MORTGAGEE'S INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated September 5, 1901, made by Eliza Dunbar and William Dunbar, her husband, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagors, to William O. Smith, Guardian of Eric R. J. Gay, of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register office, Oahu, in Liber 226, pages 347, 348 and 349, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage shall be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, the 28th day of May, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all of that piece or parcel of land situate at Peleula, Honolulu aforesaid, known as the Lucas Homestead, being a portion of the land described in Land Commission Award No. 10806 to Kamehameha III, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north corner of this lot adjoining land formerly belonging to Lewers, Anthon and Risely, the boundary runs "mag." S. 53° 00′ E. 62¼ feet, S. 31° 45′ W. 92 feet along Kukui Lane, N. 82° 00′ W. 13 feet along Kukui Lane, N. 69° 00′ W. 52 feet along Kukui Lane, N. 31° 45′ E. 113 feet to the initial point, containing an area of 6724 square feet more or less, being the same premises devised to said Eliza Dunbar, by George Lucas by will duly probated on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1892, as will more fully appear by Probate Records No. 2778.

Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin; deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to William O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, February 4, 1904.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Guardian of Eric R. J. Gay, Mortgagee.
2585—F-T

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Chin She and Wee Shing, her husband, to William R. Castle, Trustee, dated April 11th, 1901, recorded in Liber 221, page 305, now held by the Western & Hawaiian Investment Co., Ltd., as assignee, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised by posting for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1904, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of Castle & Withington, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, April 12th, 1904.

WESTERN & HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.,
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of two lots in [illegible], in Honolulu, Oahu, described in said mortgage as Lots 5 and 6 upon a map of a sub-division of Apana 1 of Royal Patent [illegible] on L. C. Award [illegible] to [illegible], said lots have a joint front of [illegible] feet and a depth of [illegible] feet one side and of [illegible] feet on the other. Also the buildings on said premises standing [illegible] piece of property.

2581—Apr. 15, 22, 29, May 6, 13.